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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 185 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
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Nazi Split Over Czech Appeasement

Sensational Arrests At Prague

VON NEURATH BACK TO LEADERSHIP?

Sudeten Officials To Be Replaced By Reich Germans

LONDON, Aug. 6.

A radical change in German methods in Bohemia and Moravia is indicated by the arrest of a number of prominent Sudeten Germans, states the "Sunday Times" Prague Correspondent.

Grave charges are preferred against some of the arrested persons.

HOW TO APPEASE CZECHS

IT HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN THAT THE SUDETEN GERMANS AND REICH GERMANS HOLDING POSITIONS OF AUTHORITY IN THE PROTECTORATE DIFFER ABOUT THE BEST WAYS OF APPEASING THE CZECHS.

IT IS RUMOURED THAT THE PROTECTOR, BARON VON NEURATH WHO HAS REMAINED VERY MUCH IN THE BACKGROUND WILL PLAY A MORE PROMINENT ROLE IN FUTURE AND ABOUT TEN IMPORTANT REICH GERMAN OFFICIALS WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE IN PRAGUE TO REPLACE THE SUDETEN GERMANS IN HIS OFFICE.—Reuter.

AS GERMANY SEES THE "APPEASER"

"Now that he has lost his face in the Far-East, he plays at being a scarecrow in the Near-East."—Bogner in "Das Schwarze Korps."

"Danzig Is Polish And Shall Remain Polish"

"It Is A Lung In Our Organism"

Poland Will Not Tolerate Violation Of Its Interests, Says Marshal Smiglyrydz

WARSAW, August 6.

"We have aggressive intentions towards nobody, but we shall repel by all means at our disposal every attempt, direct or indirect, to damage or violate the interests, rights and dignity of our State," declared Marshal Smiglyrydz, speaking at Cracow on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the march of General Pilsudski's legionaries from Cracow.

Marshal Smiglyrydz continued: When to-day the words, peace or war, appear alternatively on the lips of the world we declare that we respect the value of peace as other nations do, but no people can convince us that the word peace means for some take and for others give. I say with deep emotion that we have amongst nations friends, who understand the essential meaning of things and have formulated their attitude towards us (cheers).

"Regarding Danzig, which has been bound up with Poland for centuries and constitutes as it were a lung in our organism, Poland has defined her attitude in a clear and unambiguous manner, and we shall suit our behaviour to the behaviour of others".

After the speech which was greeted enthusiastically by 100,000 people and broadcast from all Polish stations, the Pilsudski Legionaries shouted: "Danzig is Polish and shall remain Polish".—Reuter.

POLAND'S CLEAR WARNING TO GERMANY

PARIS, August 6

"A clear warning to Germans" is the press interpretation of Marshall Smiglyryd's speech at Cracow.

"Le Intransigeant" says: "It means that Poland will not give way. Any aggression by the Reich will result in an immediate military reply from Warsaw' ".—Reuter.

EARLIER.

WARSAW, Aug. 5.

General Smiglyrydz accompanied by War Minister and Inspector of Army will leave tonight for Cracow for celebrations of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the "March Out" of the City of Pilsudski's first legion.

Relays of runners numbering twelve thousand from fourteen points in Poland are converging in the evening at Cracow where they will throw lighted torches on a huge bonfire.

To-morrow, General Secretary Smiglyrydz will be officially welcomed and will make a speech wherein he is expected to stress Polish National spirit and Poland's place in Europe. He will afterwards take the salute at a marchpast of Pilsudski's old legionaries.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN ABANDONS FAR EAST

British Press Comments On Premier's Speech

LONDON, Aug. 5

Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the Far East in the House of Commons adjournment debate yesterday, which the "Manchester Guardian" describes as most candid he has made on this subject leads "Times" to observe editorially that Chiefs of Japanese Army "can hardly be so unimagination as to ignore Mr. Chamberlain's survey of measures to which this country might be driven."

The newspaper continues: "As the Prime Minister pointed out that the present situation in Europe is not one in which the British Government would willingly disperse their naval forces. Still the knowledge for such move is that reserve should encourage more reasonable men who are conducting negotiations for Japan at Tokyo to oppose any extension of scope of the Tientsin dispute."

CHAMBERLAIN ABANDONS FAR EAST.

The "British-Birmingham Post which also comments on how fully and frankly Mr. Chamberlain opened his mind to the House of Commons finds that it calls background to a speech of more interest than foreground—by which it means the references to anxieties of the European situation in the next few weeks. The "Post" cites Premier's own words: "We have been compelled by force of circumstances to undertake some very heavy commitments in Europe. If certain things were to happen, this country would have to go to war. It would be possible to undertake the same commitments in the Far East. I do not want to do that."—Reuter.

GERMANY WANTS MORE COAL

Special Commission For Increasing Output

BERLIN, Aug. 5.

Owing to the urgent need to increase Germany's coal output, Field-Marshal Goering has appointed Doctor Paul Walter as Special Commissioner for this purpose.

An official announcement of the appointment explains that Germany's coal production can no longer satisfy her growing armaments and traffic needs without special measures.

"Coal problem is thus no longer merely an economic question but a cardinal problem for the State and people".

"It is hoped to increase coal output partly through supplying extra labour and partly by improving the conditions of miners.—Reuter.

HITLER STILL IN BAVARIA

Preparing For Nazi Party Congress

BERLIN, Aug. 5.

Her Hitler is still holidaying in Bavaria, where he is resting in preparation for the strenuous ordeal of the Nazi Party Congress at Nuremberg in September.

He is understood to be already planning some of the many speeches he will make and for this purpose he retired to-day to Berchtesgaden.

Herr Von Ribbentrop is in Berlin clearing up arrears of business but is likely to return to Salzburg in a few days.—Reuter.

RATIONING OF MOTOR SPIRIT FEARED

BERLIN, Aug. 6

Probably the largest motorised manoeuvres ever to be held in Germany will begin in South Berlin roughly along the line of the river Elbe next week.

The details are a close secret but the magnitude of the preparations suggests test mobilisation as far as this branch of the armed forces is concerned.

Meanwhile, the commandeering of cars and general shortage of petrol are arousing uneasiness among the population who fear a general rationing of the motor spirit.—Reuter.

No More Versailles Peace Now!

Goering's Outburst Against 'Perfidious Albion'!

Parades Germany's Might: No Possibility Of Starving Again?

BERLIN, Aug. 6.

"In future we shall not let any of our vital rights to be contested", declared Field Marshal Goering, speaking at Dessau. He added: "Neither threats nor love letters impress us. We do not want war; I know war, and know that it is the greatest responsibility any man can take on himself. If despite this, we are feverishly arming, it is in order victoriously to survive the struggle we may be forced into. Above all it is England which is determined to repeat the drama of 1914, in order to dictate to Germany a peace worse than the Versailles.

No More Versailles Now

"But one thing is fundamentally altered to-day; we are filled with a burning and united determination never to let another Versailles Peace occur. We do not threaten England; but if she thinks she can get in our way all over the world, she must undertake the responsibility of ensuring peace. Those threats of blockade that starve Germany again will be made impossible for a second time. The German Air Force will take care of that and also the vast store of grain which we have laid by in Germany."—Reuter.

LONDON, August 6

The death in the morning of the engine driver has brought the deathroll in yesterday's Saltcoats railsmash to four.—Reuter.

U. S. DEFICIENCY BILL

Senate And House Of Representatives Agree Upon Terms

WASHINGTON, August 6

Congress has adjourned 'sine die'. The Senate and the House of Representatives have finally agreed upon the terms of the Deficiency Bill at a total of 185 million dollars.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SMIGLYRYDZ'S SPEECH WELCOMED.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The speech of Marshal Smigiyrydz has been read with great interest in London where it is considered, Reuter learns, to be in complete accordance with the consistent policy of Poland, which at no time has shown any sign of nerves and has throughout been clear and reasonable.—Reuter.

CARIBOU DELAYED.

MONTREAL.—The flyingboat "Caribou" has been delayed 'enroute' here from Botwood by hind winds, and is not expected until 23/00 G. M. T. it is doubtful if it will continue the flight to New York to-night. The "'Caribou" left Botwood at 15/50 G. M. T.—Reuter.

STEPS TO STRENGTHEN TANGANYIKA'S DEFENCES

DARESSALAAM, August 6.

With a view to strengthening the defences of Tanganyika it has been decided to redistribute the units of the Southern Brigade, C. R. G. S. African Rifles, according to an official announcement. The movement of troops will begin immediately.—Reuter's Special.

NAZI ANTI-POLISH PRESS CAMPAIGN

BERLIN, August 6.

As Germany's military strength approaches its maximum preparedness the Anti-Polish Press campaign has suddenly moved to the front pages of papers which publish many reports of alleged "atrocities" against the German minority in Poland.—Reuter.

Mahatma Congratulates Subhas Bose

GANDHIJI REITERATES ASSURANCE TO PRISONERS

Plea To Bengal Govt. For Generous Gesture

WARDHA, August 6.

In a statement to the Press regarding political prisoners in Bengal who have given up hunger-strike Mahatma Gandhi says:—

"I congratulate Subhas Babu on having succeeded in persuading the hunger-strikers to suspend their fast, even for two months, and on having undertaken to move the Bengal P. C. C. to take the necessary action for the release of the prisoners.

Prisoners' Appeal

"I HAVE ALSO A WIRE FROM THE PRISONERS IN THE ALIPORE JAIL INFORMING ME OF THE SUSPENSION AND ASKING ME TO RESUME MY EFFORTS.

"I NEED HARDLY ASSURE THEM THAT WHAT LITTLE I CAN DO WILL BE DONE TO SECURE THEIR RELEASE. I CAN SAY THE SUSPENSION GIVES ME HOPE THAT MY EFFORT WILL PRODUCE SOME EFFECT.

Plea For Generous Gesture

"I HOPE TOO, THAT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT WILL USE THE OCCASION FOR A GENEROUS GESTURE AND END THE AGONY."—A. P.

Danzig Senate Withdraws Order

WARSAW, August 6.

FOLLOWING the Polish note to Danzig, the Senate has withdrawn its order to Polish Customs Officials of the Free State informing them that their services will not be required after mid-night, it is learned in official quarters here.

POLISH NOTE

The Polish Note requested the Senate to withdraw the order and answer the previous Polish Note on the whole question of Customs Guards in a short time.

The Senate replied telephonically in the morning stating that the order of the Polish Customs Officials would not be applied and that the Senate would answer the Polish Note on the general question of Customs officials during the coming week.

It is pointed out here that the whole question of Polish Customs Guards is thus left open for decision in Berlin during the coming week.—Reuter.

Official Communique Confirms It

WARSAW, August 6.

An earlier report that the Danzig Senate had replied telephonically to the Polish note stating that the order dispensing with the services of Polish customs officials would not be applied and that the Senate would answer the note on the general question of customs officials during the coming week. has been confirmed in an official communique.

The Communique states, the reply added that a written answer would be sent at the beginning of the next week, and adds:

"Thus the seriousness of the matter has been postponed for the moment. The Polish Government awaits a definite answer to their note in the hope that the Senate, having carefully studied the question, will recognise the justification of the Polish Government's attitude."

It is officially stated that no new mobilisation measures have taken place in Poland since March.—Reuter.

ADMIRAL YARNELL LEAVES FOR U. S.

TOKYO, August 6

Admiral Yarnell who was recently succeeded by Admiral Hart as Commander-in-Chief of the American Fleet has left Yokohama for the United States.—Reuter.

Progress Of "Caribou"

BOTWOOD, August 6

The flying boat "Caribou" arrived at 13/36, G M T, three and a half hours behind schedule owing to strong headwinds. The total time since leaving Southampton is just over 24 hours.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

3. LOST & FOUND.

Lost Rs. 100 Note No. T24 251438, Madras. Reward offered Rs. 10. See Vallabhdas Jaychandbhai c/o Ranchhoddas Bhaichandbhai Sura, 88, Cathedral Street, Bombay. (12119)

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to Kapoor and Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (12094)

Wanted Agency Manager on Rs. 100—20—500 p.m. for a Bank to invest loan without security to everybody. Post Box 2410, Calcutta. (246)

A career for the rising generation in India. The Automobile industry is making tremendous strides throughout India and offers unlimited scope and prospects for properly trained and practical young gentlemen. Call or write for Prospectus: French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay, 4. (358B)

43 SITUATIONS WANTED.

Civil Engineer—Indian, 36, brilliant career in theoretical, practical work in Europe, America, Africa, desires to return to India. Knows well English, French, German, Portuguese. Speaks, understands Hindustani, Spanish, Italian. Seeks responsible position in building enterprise, technical college. Will send "curriculum vitae" and credentials to those interested. Box No. 537, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To Let—Excellent bachelors' single and bed-sitting rooms, most modern, furnished or unfurnished, with attached baths, at Cambata Building, opp. Churchgate Station. Rents very reasonable. Apply Manager on premises. (12114)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (10987)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

TENTH JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE EXHIBITION

Opens SRINAGAR

26th August, 1939

Wonderful display of Kashmir Crafts, Arts and natural resources, beautifully housed within a brief compass, with vocal and instrumental music on Bandstand amidst Parks and illuminations, refreshments and amusements.

Secretary,
Exhibition Committee.

729.

FOR SALE

BHUSAWAL PRESSING FACTORY

THE INDIAN COTTON CO. LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION)

SEALED OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for purchase of the above factory with Land, Buildings, Machinery and Accessories. Offers should reach the undersigned by Monday the 14th August 1939. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

(Sd.) B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator.
The Indian Cotton Co. Ltd.
(In Liqdn.)
Maneckjee Wadia Building,
125, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Dated 3rd August, 1939.

761.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 19th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at THE UNIVERSAL INSURANCE BUILDING, SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on Tuesday the 22nd August, 1939, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To Receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st December, 1938.
(2) To elect Directors in place of those who retire from Office by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To Confirm the appointment of Mr. J. H. Modi as a Director.
(4) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th August to 2nd September, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
M. KANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Right Contraceptive Jelly and Sexus Paste prevent conception; Gelotube prevents venereal disease. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11847)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

The most Popular Kulu Apples and Pears a Selection now in full bearing. Available 9lbs. net by post Rs. 5-8. By Rail 8, 14, 20, 30 and 40lbs. for Rs. 3-6, 6-4, 8-4, 11-4 and 14-4 respectively all inclusive. Tele.: "Garh Bajaura". Superintendent, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Bajaura, (Kulu, Pb.) (1200)

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that my son named PHANI BHUSAN MUKHOPADHAYA (MUKHERJEE) has been living separate from me and that he has married a Chambar girl of the depressed classes under the Special Marriage Act against my wishes and that I shall not be responsible for any debts incurred by him or any other dealings entered into by him. He has no claim whatsoever against my property which is all self-acquired.

R. M. MUKHERJEE,
12, Family Building,
Parel, Bombay.
Dated, Bombay the 5th August, 1939.

(12118)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai REHMABAI, wife of Jakria Ibrahim of Kalyan Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement, bequest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Medows Street, Cama Chambers, Fort, Bombay, within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Cathedral of N.S.D Esperanca is the Fazandar with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Umarkhady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3646 and Cadastral Survey No. 1848, Mandvi Division assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3484 and Street No. 11 formerly and now 17-17a and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the property of Alladin Khoja, on the West by the property of Dawoodbhai Husson, on the North by the second Umarkhady Road and on the South by the property of Keshavji Jadavji.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1939.

HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

756.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Citation under Section 283, Act XXXIX of 1925.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT LAHORE.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Probate Case No. 5 of 1939.

In the goods of Dr. FRAMJI DADABHOY NANAWATI, owner of the Raja Durga Singh Sanitorium Mandodhar, Bhagat State, late of Dharampur, R. S. Simla Hills ..... Deceased.

WHEREAS—Dr. JAMSHED BYRAMSHAW DALAL, son of Mr. Byramshaw Dinshaw, caste Parsi of Dharampur, R.S., Simla Hills, has made an application to this Court under Section 276 of the Indian Succession Act, XXXIX of 1925 for Probate of the Will of Dr. Framji Dadabhoy Nanawati, deceased, to be granted to him as one of the executors named in the said Will; and whereas the 9th day of October, 1939 has been fixed for hearing the said application, this citation is issued, in terms of Section 283 of the said Act, to all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased to come and see the proceedings in the Court on the date specified above before the grant of probate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore this 1st day of August 1939.

The Seal of The High Court At Lahore. By Order, Registrar, High Court of Judicature at Lahore.

767.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of certain articles of school furniture. Tender forms can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/- on personal application. Samples of articles of furniture to be supplied can be seen in the store room of this office. Each tender must be accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 50/- and the sealed tenders should be handed over to the Superintendent of Accounts in this office on SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1939, between 12 noon and 1 P.M. (B.T.)

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Gilder Tank Building, Grant Rd.
Bombay, 4th August, 1939.

(766)

SEVENTH
Sensational Week
Shree RANJIT'S devotional Epic
SANT TULSIDAS
Directed by JAYANT DESAI
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: Due to Curfew Order 4 and 6-45

WEST-END
TWICE daily: 4 & 6-45 p.m.
Supreme's
MY EYES
(MERI ANKHE)
Produced at RANJIT STUDIOS
ZANANA SHOW TO-DAY AT 1 P.M.

CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
All unclaimed reserved seats will be sold half an hour before the commencement of each show.
PATRONISE THE EXCELSIOR CHINESE RESTAURANT.

PATHE
Daily: 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.
M-G-M'S GRAND MUSICAL
HONOLULU
Eleanor Powell & Robert Young
THE PICTURE YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS IF YOU WANT TO ENJOY A GOOD EVENING
'Phone: 41561.
BOOK IN ADVANCE.

THE COLLEGE BOY'S MELODY OF LOVE!
AT
IMPERIAL
Twice Daily 4 & 6-30 p.m.
SAGAR'S EPIC ON LOVE
Sadhana
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, BIBBO
PREM ADIB & HARISH
Directors:
V. C. DESAI & M. THAKORE
4th FOURTH WEEK

Redeeming Pledge To Harijans

Mahatma's Appeal To Princes To Abolish Untouchability

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

There was held on 4th to 7th June last at Poona a conference of Western and Central India Harijan sevaks. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, the Vice-President of the All-India Sangh, presided at the conference. I am sorry that it was not possible to notice before now some of the important rtsolutions of the conference. But they bear publication even though they were passed nearly two months ago. Here are the most important of them:

"(1) This Conference of Harijan sevaks resolves that Harijan sevaks should not visit those temples which Harijans are not allowed to enter. It should be clearly understood that Harijan sevaks are not to enter such temples, not only for the purpose of worship but also for sight-seeing.

Provided that this rule is not intended to come in the way of doing service to Harijans.

Similarly Harijan sevaks are not to attend public meetings which are not open to Harijans.

(2) The Western and Central India Harijan Sevaks' Conference held at Poona very much appreciates the organization of Harijan welfare work in Holkar State as explained by Prof. R. K. Yardye, Hon. Secretary of the Indore H. S. S., but considers that the grant of Rs. 7,000 is too low for the purpose and therefore requests His Highness the Maharaja of Holkar and his Government to raise the grant considerably to enable the work to be organized efficiently. This Conference is also of opinion that the object of the State regarding Harijan emancipation will be better served by the appointment of a special officer, as is done in Bombay, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, to look after Harijan interest.

(3) The report of the Harijan Sevak Sangh Gwalior State, submitted by the Secretary to this Conference, shows that the cause of Harijans suffers on account of the utter lack of practical support by the Government of Gwalior. Considering the views of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb as expressed repeatedly in his public speeches, it is most regrettable that such indifference should exist. This Conference respectfully draws the attention of the Administration and the Ruler of the Gwalior State to the necessity of taking an active part in the work of the amelioration of the conditions of Harijans, as well as the removal of untouchability. For this purpose this Conference requests the appointment of a special officer or that of a Committee with an annual grant of a substantial sum of money in the annual budget. This Conference is also of opinion that a public declaration of the State policy granting civic rights to Harijans for the use of public wells, tanks, temples, conveyances and schools should be issued forthwith.

(4) The universal disinclination to do physical work, particularly work involving the handling of dirt, is one of the causes that are responsible for the custom of untouchability. For example, scavenging, flaying of dead cattle, tanning, leather work, barber's work and similar duties are regarded as causing pollution. Similarly personal service and hospitality rendered to a member of a so-called lower caste is forbidden.

To achieve total eradication of untouchability it is necessary to remove as early as possible this false feeling of detestation towards socially beneficial occupations. This Conference therefore appeals to all Harijan sevaks and persons interested in the cause of Harijan uplift that they should feel no hesitation in doing with their own hands the aforesaid duties and thereby demonstrate to the world that they involve no indignity or pollution.

This Conference further appeals to all Hindu sisters and brothers to remain absolutely certain that no individual loses his caste by virtue of personal service of any description. Bearing this religious principle in mind they should extend to guests of whatsoever caste coming under their roof the same cordial hospitality that they render to their own caste people. One need not have a guilty conscience in rendering service to such guests.

A growing tendency is to be noticed among self-respecting Harijans to abandon their hereditary occupations because these are socially despised. Although this Conference does not regard any honest occupation as low, it fully appreciates the feelings of Harijans and declares that they have every right to give up these occupations if they so choose, and that it would be unjust on the part of Caste Hindus to coerce them into doing such tasks.

(5) With a view to remove untouchability and bring about a speedy uplift of Harijans, this Conference requests all Provincial Boards of the H. S. S. concerned to take necessary steps in order that elementary education is made free and compulsory at least for Harijan children in those places where there are already schools of a District School Board or a Municipal School Board.

(6) This Conference takes this opportunity to point out to the managers of Harijan students' hostels of the H. S. S. that segregation is not the object of conducting Harijan hostels, and that therefore an endeavour should be made to secure the admission of Harijan boys and girls of all Harijan sub-castes and also of a few Caste Hindu boys and girls in the Harijan hostels, provided that no monetary burden is thrown on the resources of the Sangh in respect of Caste Hindu pupils.

(7) This Conference is of opinion that it is necessary to afford legal protection to Harijans who are subjected to social boycott on account of their enjoyng a common civic right, and recommends to the Bombay Government, as a measure of partial protection, that the Government should undertake, along with other legislation contemplated by Government, suitable legislation to provide that refusal on the part of a shopkeeper or a regular dealer in articles which are necessaries of life to sell such articles to a Harijan or his servants or his family dependants as an item of social boycott on the ground of such Harijans trying to enjoy or having enjoyed any common civic rights, should be made a punishable offence.

(8) It is resolved by this Conference that the various Provincial Boards should request the Municipalities in their jurisdiction to start welfare work for their Harijan employees on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and the Municipalities may be requested to use at least the Fine Funds for this purpose.

The line of work can be suggested on the following fundamental points: Recreational, Educational, Social, Economical. And the welfare work will also include the work of a labour officer, i.e. to receive complaints about the working conditions of the employees and to redress them.

(9) This Conference urges the Provincial Boards and the Local Committees of the H. S. S. to make concerted and special efforts for securing to Harijans the enjoyment of civic rights in respect of wells, hotels, etc.

(10) This Conference is of opinion that the Government of Bombay should take necessary steps to provide for free-studentships to all deserving Harijan students in the secondary grant-in-aid schools in the Bombay Presidency as soon as possible.

(11) Whereas in various Harijan localities, there are no grocery shops and the Harijans have to purchase corn and other provisions from shops belonging to other people at a very high price, this Conference requests the Harijan Sevak Sanghs to endeavour to open such shops on a co-operative basis in those villages where the Harijan population is sufficiently numerous.

(12) This Conference requests all Harijan sevaks that they should try their best to enlist active co-operation of women workers in the cause of service to Harijans.

(13) Whereas it has been found by experience that in multi-member constituencies for legislatures and local bodies where seats are reserved for Harijans, votes are not, as a rule, mutually given by Caste Hindu voters and Harijan voters, and whereas it is necessary with a view to foster brotherly feelings and to fulfil the real purpose of the Poona Pact that the votes should be mutually given, this Conference calls upon all Caste Hindu voters to exercise at least one vote in favour of Harijan candidates and Harijan voters to exercise at least one vote in favour of Caste Hindu candidates. This Conference is further of opinion that the distributive system of voting is better suited than the cumulative system to achieve the end in view."

It is to be hoped that the resolutions addressed to the Indore and Gwalior States will bear fruit. I have omitted similar ones about Devas and Kathiawad States in order to avoid repetition. Indeed, if the Princes will do their duty by the despised portion of India's humanity, they should not need any reminder from the Sangh. They do not like the Sanatanists defend untouchability. With them the neglect to make provision for Harijans can only be ascribed to indifference. Let us hope that the appeal made by the conference will not fall on deaf ears.

Plea For Revision Of Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement

Cotton Spinners' Federation On Their "Reasonable Request" For Reduced Tariff On Japanese Piecegoods

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

The view that the Government of Japan should conclude a new trade agreement with India along the lines of the Anglo-Indian Trade Pact, and also reduce the quota of Japanese imports of Indian raw cotton and increase Japanese quotas of exports of bleached and bordered greys by reducing the export quotas of plain greys and coloured and other cotton goods, is expressed by the Cotton Spinners' Federation of Japan in the course of a petition submitted to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commerce and Industry in connection with the negotiations for revision and renewal of the trade agreement between Japan and India which expires in March next year, according to a cable received by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, from the Federation.

NO PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

The petition recognises special relations between England and India and, therefore, does not demand the same preferential treatment as is given to the British merchandise by India. The petition contends that the Indian tariff on Japanese cotton piecegoods shall not exceed two hundred per cent of that on the British goods and urges the Government to conduct negotiations with India for reducing the Indian tariff on the Japanese cotton piecegoods from this view-point. It trusts that the reasonable request of the Japanese based on the new situation arising out of the Anglo-Indian Agreement would be never rejected by the British and Indian Governments which stand for equity and fairness. The Federation hope that the relations between the quotas of Japanese export of cotton piecegoods would be revised in keeping with the actual situation in view of the Japanese purchase of Indian raw cotton being restricted by the Sino-Japanese hostilities and urge the Government to seek a decided reduction in now putting one million bales annually as Japanese quota of import of Indian raw cotton.

"UNNATURAL QUOTA"

Referring to the classified categories of the Japanese export quota of cotton piecegoods, the Federation point out that preponderatingly a large quota is granted by the current Indo-Japanese agreement for the Japanese export of plain greys and coloured and other cotton piecegoods which compete with Indian products, whereas the unduly small quota is stipulated for the Japanese export of bleached and bordered greys wherefor there is a large demand in India. This unnatural quota, according to the Federation, not only causes needless friction between the Japanese and Indian cotton industries, but adversely affects the market quotations in India.

The Federation trust that the decrease in the categories of plain greys and coloured and others, if added to the allotted quantities of bleached and bordered greys respectively, not merely eliminates the cause of friction and competition between the Indo-Japanese industries but contributes towards the mutual prosperity.—United Press.

INDIAN MFG. CO. LD

The fifty-eighth ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of The Indian Manufacturing Co. Ltd. was held on Saturday evening at the Registered Office, Apollo Street, when Mr. Hurgovandas Jumnadas Ramji presided.

While submitting the report of the working of the company's Mills for the year ended 31st March 1939 with audited balance sheet and Profit and Loss account the Directors stated that the company made a net profit of Rs. 3,02,994-13-8 which added to the balance of Rs. 277-7-0 brought forward from last year, making a total of Rs. 303,-212-4-8 which was considered to be satisfactory. The Directors proposed to dispose of an amount of Rs. 54,000 towards a dividend at Rs. 60 per whole and Rs. 30 per half share and an amount of Rs. 35,000 towards Bonus, at Rs. 40 per whole and Rs. 20 per half share. Rs. 1,25,000 and Rs. 35,000 were allotted to carry towards Machinery Depreciation and Building Depreciation Funds respectively. For Building Machinery Depreciation and subscription to G. T. and K. E. M. Hospital Nursing Association, a sum of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 200 were allowed respectively. Rs. 35,000 was allowed to carry to Electric Machinery Department Fund. Rs. 3,612-4-8 was carried forward to next year's account.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

WHY THRUST GERMAN NATIONALITY ON ME?

25-Year-Old Son Of "German Resident" At Karachi Contends, He Is A Natural Born British Subject

KARACHI, (By Air Mail.)

Disclaiming his nationality, a 25 year old son of a German resident in Karachi is presenting a 'peculiar' case for the Foreigner's Registration Office to decide.

Mr. Adalbert Forstner was born in Karachi on 16th October 1914 while his father Hans Forstner was interned as alien enemy and sent to Ahmednagar a few weeks before his birth.

The Sind Government has asked Mr. Adalbert to register himself as Foreigner since his father Hans Forstner was interned at the time of his birth and quoted Section under Exception (3) to the British Nationality and status of Alien's Act 1914 which states "any person born in the British Dominions while his father as alien enemy is imprisoned as a prisoner of war or interned as a matter of precaution in any part of the British Dominion or in any allied country is an alien."

Mr. Adalbert contends that he was born before the said act became operative on 1st January 1915 and had thus acquired his status of being a natural born British subject and consequently his status cannot be affected by any changes in the law introduced thereafter. He also argues that the exception refers only to Dominions but not to countries owing allegiance to British crown. like India.

Mr. Adalbert moreover considers that to thrust the status of German nationality on him against his own wishes in the matter and merely because of a slight accident of birth would be contrary to the spirit of the British common law and British jurisprudence. He adds, he cannot speak or even read a word of German language, has never gone out of India, his three brothers and sister have already been acknowledged by the Government to be natural born British subjects, and he intends to reside permanently in British India.—A.P.

'EWISH MEDICAL EXPERTS FOR INDIA?

SIMLA, August 6.

The "United Press" reliably learns that the Government of India are arranging to import into India a number of Jewish medical experts in the various medical institutions and research centres under their control.

Almost all these doctors are experts in their own field and are, it is understood, willing to accept comparatively small salaries than other foreigners. It is rumoured that it is intended to put them at the head of various organisations and claims of the Indians for such posts will be temporarily ignored. —United Press.

PRAJAMANDAL'S TRIUMPH

BARODA, August 5.

Mr. Maganbhai Shankarbhai Patel, Prajamandal candidate was elected President of the Baroda City Municipal Corporation at the elections held this evening. He secured 18 votes against 16 secured by the rival candidate Mr. Amrit Sitaram Pradhan.

Mr. Bhaskarrao Patkar, Independent candidate backed by the Prajamandal was elected Vice-President by 19 against 15 votes secured by the defeated candidate Mr. Dahyabhai Parekh.—United Press.

WATERY GRAVE FOR 35 PERSONS?

Boat Disaster In Darbhanga

PATNA, Aug. 5.

A Dharbhanga report states that 35 persons were drowned as a result of a boat disaster at Chutanari Ghat, 20 miles away from Darbhanga. None of the victims have been traced so far.

It is stated that the District Board Road near Chutanari Ghat Bridge was washed away by strong currents of Kamla river. In the new channel near the big screwpile bridge the boats were being used for crossing the breached portion of the road. The boat at the time of the tragedy was trying to pass the screwpile bridge when the entire steel frame of the bridge subsided in a whirlpool and sank several feet below water level. Along with that the boat and passengers also went down—United Press.

PENAL REFORM CONFERENCE

Appeal To Scientists For Help

LUCKNOW, Aug. 5.

Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary, U.P., and the Convenor of the All-India Penal Reform Conference, left this morning for Simla whence he proceeds to the Central Provinces and Bombay to canvass support for the conference.

In the course of a Press statement, he says: "Science and society are inseparable and move hand in hand in any walk of life. More so with crime. Thus the scientist's place is assured in any organisation whose attitude to criminals is determined by an objective and matter-of-fact interest in them."

Mr. Srivastava appeals to scientists to lend the organisers of the conference their support by consenting to read papers and by participating in lecture-discussions upon topics of practical importance in the handling of crime and delinquency and the study and administration of criminal law and justice.—United Press.

BANNU MOB ACTIVE AGAIN

Attack On Chowkidar And Firing On Police Station

BANNU, Aug. 6.

Excited mob of about 400 Banochies threw stones and bricks at Jamsher, Chowkidar of Nizam Bazar, who with Jamalmian, another Chowkidar, is believed to have been responsible for the death of Musmki Alama on Tuesday night.

The mob followed Jamsher to police station in Bannu City Extension where he took refuge. From there he was removed to Sadar Police Station by the Deputy Superintendent of Police in his car. The Cantonment police station was fired upon about midnight last night, and the telephone wires and poles were found pulled down and bridges and culverts broken on the Bannu Razmak Road.—A. P.

PROCESS AGAINST KISAN LEADER

BIHAR-SHARIF, Aug. 5.

Upon a complaint made by a Sub-Inspector of police, the Subdivisional officer of Bihar-Sharif has to-day issued process against Pandit Jadunand Sarma, Kisan leader, for an offence under Section 117, Indian Penal Code, on a charge of incitement to an offence. It is understood that the complaint was filed as a consequence of a speech made by the Kisan leader recently at village Ghosrawan.—United Press.

FATALLY MAULED BY TIGER

Sequel To Shikar Party Of Jaipur Ruler

JAIPUR, Aug. 5.

A man was fatally mauled by a tiger in Samel village, about four miles from Jaipur city. It is understood that he was one of the party that went on "shikar" with the Maharaja of Jaipur. While the men were on the beat Chitar Singh, the victim, happened to go too near a bush where the tiger was hiding, with the result that the animal suddenly attacked him and severely mauled him. He was removed to hospital where he died the next morning. It is understood that the Maharaja has granted a pension of Rs. 5 per month to the dependents of the deceased.—United Press.

MAILBOAT FROM RANGOON DELAYED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The Rangoon mail steamer "Elenga," which was due here yesterday has not yet arrived. It is learnt that she has been experiencing engine trouble near the Sagor Islands. She is now being towed to the Garden Reach Port by the Port Commissioner's steam vessel. "Sir Frederic Dimayne."—A. P.

ADMINISTRATION OF MADRAS

The following press note is issued by the Ministry of Public Information:—

The Government have recently published in English a "Handbook of Information on the Administration of the Madras Presidency" containing an account of the machinery by which this Presidency is administered and other cognate matters. In order to make this information available to persons who do not know English an epitome of the book has now been published in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada. The price of the booklet has been fixed at four annas so as to place it within easy reach of the ordinary reader, small libraries and schools. Copies of the publications can be had from the Superintendent, Govrnment Press or any agent for the sale of Madras Government publications, or ordered through a bookseller.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 43
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 08
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona.

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

DALMIA CEMENT Limited.

The subscription list will remain open from the 7th August 1939 to 14th August 1939 both days inclusive, but may be closed at any time earlier.

Debentures worth Rs. 20,00,000 are offered to the Public. The entire issue has been underwritten.

Application and allotment money may be deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bank of Behar Ltd., Punjab National Bank Ltd., Central Bank of India Ltd., Indian Bank Ltd. and all their branches, Company's Head Office at Dalmianagar, its Branch Offices at Karachi and Calcutta (7, Narain Babu Lane) and Dalmia Cement & Paper Marketing Co., Ltd., Office at Bharat Building—Bombay, Bharat Building—Madras and Bharat Building—Lahore. Prospectus and application forms are available at all the above places

A copy of this prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bihar

PROSPECTUS

Registered Office: Dalmianagar, Dt. Shahabad

Incorporated in the year 1937 under the Indian Companies Act 1913-36 for the purpose and objects as set out in the Memorandum of Association with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 5 Crores

TRUSTEES.

(1) SETH LACHMANDAS DAGA, Merchant, Bombay
(2) MR. JIVATLAL PURTAPSHI, Share Broker, Bombay.
(3) MR. SYED ABDUL AZIZ. Ex-Minister, Bihar Government, Patna.
(4) SETH JAI DAYAL DALMIA, Merchant, Dalmianagar.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. DALMIA JAIN & CO., LTD., Dalmianagar.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. BATLIBOI & PUROHIT (Incorporated Accountants, London), Registered Accountants, Calcutta.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—Rs. 5 Crores divided into

2,40,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each,
25,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each and
10,00,000 Deferred Shares of Re. 1/- each.

ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL:—Rs. 1,00,00,000

divided into 35,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each
6,60,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each and
5,00,000 Deferred Shares of Re. 1/- each — Rs. 1,00,00,000
Less calls in arrear Rs. 4,998 12 0

Rs. 99,95,001 4 0

RESERVES:—Rs. 50,000/-

DEPRECIATION RESERVE:—Rs. 1,27,355—4—6.

PRESENT DEBENTURE ISSUE:—Rs. 40,00,000. (Rs. 40 Lacs) divided into 8,000 bearer debentures of Rs. 500/- each carrying interest at 5½% redeemable in 1947 with the option of redemption at any time by giving three months' notice at Rs. 510/- for every Rs. 500/- and interest payable half-yearly on 31st March and 30th September.

OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION:—The Managing Agents and some of their friends have arranged for the sale of 4,000 Debentures of Rs. 500/- each worth Rs. 20,00,000/-. 4,000 Debentures of Rs. 500/- each worth Rs. 20,00,000/- are offered to the public, **the whole of which has been underwritten by**

(1)	M/s. D. R. Sekhsaria, Bombay Share Market	Rs 7 Lacs
(2)	M/s. Batliwala & Karani, do. do.	Rs. 2 Lacs
(3)	M/s. Jivatlal Purtapshi, do. do.	Rs. 4 Lacs
(4)	The Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lahore.	Rs. 3 Lacs
(5)	The New Bank Ltd. Lahore.	Rs. 4 Lacs

Amount payable with application — Rs 100/- i.e. 20% per Debenture of Rs. 500/-

Amount payable on Allotment — Rs. 400/- i.e. 80% per Debenture of Rs. 500/-

Applicants will be at liberty to pay the full amount with application. If full amount is received with application, interest will be paid from the date the application money is received.

Debenture scrip will be issued after allotment against payment. The discretion of the Directors in the matter of allotment will be final.

When the allotment to any applicant is less than the number applied for, the amount deposited in excess will be credited towards the allotment money for the debentures allotted and the remainder, if any, will be returned.

The first half-year's interest will be calculated from the date the allotment money is received.

The holders of the debentures will be entitled 'pari passu' to the benefit of and subject to the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 13th July 1939, whereby a first charge has been created on the following properties.

1. Cement Factories, Power plants, Sub-stations, etc., situated at Shantinagar. (Karachi), Dalmiapuram (Dt. Trichinopoly) and Dandot (Punjab).
2. Offices, residential quarters, godowns, railway sidings and other allied structures built or shall at any time during the continuance of this security be upon, in or under the lands or any of them referred to in the first schedule of the Debenture Trust Deed and the said lands.

The proceeds of this subscription will be utilised for repayment of loan and further working capital necessary for the development of the Company's business.

The block account of the Company's land, machinery and buildings at cost price as shown in the Annual Audited Balance Sheet as on 31st December 1938 amounts to Rs. 85,49,959-0-9.

Since then large amounts have been spent in erecting a second plant at Karachi and the plant at Dalmiapuram, construction of both of which is nearing completion and also in erecting the plant at Dandot, foundations of which are complete and further erection operations are in progress; this has substantially increased the Block Account.

The Dalmiapuram plant and the second plant at Karachi are expected to start work after middle of September.

A report of the Auditors relating to the working of the Company (during which period the Karachi factory alone worked for a few months) is set out below:—

DALMIA CEMENT LIMITED

Auditors' Certificate.

Under Sec. 93 (IA) (IB) of the Indian Companies Act.

Details of period.	Share Capital issued, subscribed and called up.	Profit excluding non-trading & non-recurring income.	Dividend declared for the period
As per the first Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1938 and Profit and Loss Account for the period ended 31st December 1938.	Pref. 35,00,000 Ordy. 60,00,000 Def. 5,00,000	20,894-12-6	On Pref. Shares Rs. 8-2-3 (i.e. at 6 p.c. p.a.) On Ordy. Shares Nil On Def. Shares Nil

Calcutta, 26th July 1939.

Sd/- BATLIBOI & PUROHIT, Incorporated Accountants, Registered Accountants, Auditors.

Dividend on Preference shares was declared out of profits available from the sale of cement and profits of investments of surplus funds during erection of the factories.

The amount of Rs. 20,894-12-6, as certified by the Auditors of the Company is profit excluding non-trading and non-recurring income (derived out of investments of surplus fund lying with the Company at that time) for the period of a few months ending 31st December 1938 and also after deducting and writing off the expenses of such nature which are not incidental to the trade of the Company, such as preliminary expenses of prospecting and floating of the Company, commission and brokerage paid to the underwriters and for placing of shares, etc., etc. **The actual profit of the cement manufacturing and selling business of the Company for those few months ending 31st December 1938, after deducting all expenses incidental to the cement manufacturing business of the Company and writing off depreciation, etc., for the manufacturing period is Rs. 210,966-8-8.** The total nett profit of the Company for that period according to the audited balance sheet is Rs. 3,99,877-6-10, which includes income (derived out of investments of surplus funds then in the hands of the Company) of non-trading nature.

Since the issue of last Balance Sheet embodying accounts for the year ended 31st December 1938 further accounts have not been audited.

The present working of the Karachi factory has been satisfactory and will be appreciated by the shareholders when the report of the current year is out.

Delivery to the Company of the Debentures shall be a good discharge for the principal money and delivery to the Company of each of the interest coupons annexed to the Debentures shall be a good discharge for the interest thereon respectively specified.

Brokerage will be paid to bonafide brokers at the rate of ¼ per cent. in respect of allotments made on applications received through them and bearing their stamp. Underwriting commission is fixed at 2 per cent. No brokerage or commission is payable to the Managing Agents or the Directors.

In the opinion of the Directors, the resources of the Underwriters are sufficient to discharge the underwriting obligations.

In the years 1937-38 a sum of Rs. 1,32,328-6-6 was paid as commission. which comprised brokerage at 4 annas per Ordinary Share and Re. 1 per Preference Share and Rs. 2-8 per 100 Deferred Shares and underwriting commission at the rate of 4 annas per Ordinary Share and Re. 1 per Preference Share and Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 Deferred Shares and nothing was paid out of it to the Managing Agents. Out of this, Rs. 14,623-6-0 was paid to firms in which two of the Directors were interested and underwriting commission Rs. 95,000 was paid to a firm in which one of the Directors was interested.

Preference Shares shall confer on the holders the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (income-tax free) on the capital for the time being paid up. They will rank both as regards dividend and claim on capital in priority to Ordinary and Deferred Shares. They will participate in dividend at 7 p.c. in the event of a dividend above 10 p.c. being declared on Ordinary Shares and will be entitled to 7½ p.c. in case of dividend at 20 p.c. and above being paid on Ordinary Shares and also to an additional ½ p.c. rising up to 9 p.c. along with every 10 p.c. further rise in the dividend on Ordinary Shares, but will have no further rights to participate in the profits or assets.

Deferred Shares will not participate in dividend unless a dividend of 10 p.c. is declared on the Ordinary Share Capital for the time being paid up. When in any year dividend is declared at 10 p.c. or above on the Ordinary Share Capital, holders of both Ordinary and Deferred Shares will be simultaneously entitled to dividend at the same rate up to 17½ per cent. of the Ordinary and Deferred Share Capital for the time being paid up and of any surplus amount available for distribution, one half will be paid to holders of Ordinary Shares and the other half to holders of Deferred Shares.

On winding up, Ordinary Shareholders will have a prior claim over Deferred Shareholders on the amount of the face value of their shares to the extent they are paid up. The remaining assets after payment of Deferred Share Capital will be divided half and half between Ordinary and Deferred Shareholders.

On a show of hands every holder of Deferred or Ordinary Shares present in person or proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll every shareholder present in person or proxy shall have one vote for every Ordinary and Deferred Share held by him.

Cumulative Preference Shares confer the right to receive notice or vote at General Meetings only when the dividend on such shares is in arrear for twelve calendar months or when any resolution is proposed for reducing the capital of the Company or winding up the Company or directly affecting the interests of the holders of such shares as a class as regards dividend, return of capital or voting. Upon any question which entitles the holders of Preference Shares to vote, Preference Shares confer one vote for each share held.

No member shall be entitled to be present or to vote on any question either personally or by proxy, or as a proxy for another member, at any General Meeting or upon a poll, or be reckoned in quorum whilst any money due from him alone or jointly, to the Company, in respect of any share or shares in the Company remains unpaid.

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is full amount offered to the public.

A draft of the proposed debenture, and debenture trust deed may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at Dalmianagar during business hours.

DALMIA JAIN & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Dalmianagar,
4th August 1939.

Where Application Forms cannot be had, they may be written or typed as per form below:—

DALMIA CEMENT, LIMITED

Form of Application for Debentures.

Gentlemen,

Here with I/we beg to hand you the sum of Rs. ..... being the full amount ..... for ..... debentures of Rs. 500/- each in the application money above-named Company, and I/We hereby request you to allot me/us that number of debentures which or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us.

Name in full .....

Address .....

.....

Profession or occupation .....

Usual Signature .....

Date, ... 19

To The Directors,
DALMIA CEMENT LIMITED.
Dalmianagar, Bihar.

Receipt for amount paid on application for debentures.

Received of ..... the sum of

full amount

Rupees ..... being the ..... of .....

Application money

debentures of Rs 500/- each in the above-named Company.

Managing Agents./Bankers.

ON THE AIR

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Radio Orchestra. 7-35 Mushtaribai. 7-45 Usman Khan. 8-0 Hanuman Prasad.
12-0 noon Mixed Music. 1-0 p.m. Mixed Pie. 6-10 Hanuman Prasad. 6-30 Eavesdropping. 1. 6-50 Musttaribai. 7-0 Usman Khan 7-15 Haider Hussain 7-20 Kumari Nibha Sen Gupta. 7-30 Hanuman Prasad. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Mushtaribai. 8-40 Usman Khan 8-50 Nibha Sen Gupta 9-35 Personalities in News. 9-50 New Dance Records.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. . 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As In Delhi 1. 6-10 Mushtaribai. 6-30 to 6-50 As In Delhi 1. 6-50 Hanuman Prasad. 7-5 Kumari Nibha Sen Gupta. 7-15 Radio Orchestra 7-25 Usman Khan. 7-45 Mushtaribai. 8-0 Hanuman Prasad 8-10 Kumari Nibha Sen Gupta. 8-20 Umra Zia Begam. 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Sarod. 10-0 Mushtaribai. 10-10 Hanuman Prasad. 10-20 Usman Khan.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s))
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. & 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1.
31.4 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-45 p.m. As In Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As In Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-20 As In Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-30 Radio Orchestra 8-40 Ditties of Devotion. 8-50 Rajab Ali Khan of Dewas. 9-20 Readings from Marathi Books. By Deshpande. 9-25 Allah Rakhibai. 9-40 Two Beenkars. 9-50 Waman Rao Sadoliker.
12-30 p.m. Film Melodies. 12-45 Light Selection 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual Understanding 1-25 Orchestral Melodies. 1-30 Music. 2-30 Musical Prelude 2-35 Parsi Literature. by P. Upadhyaya. 2-50 Marathi Bhavageets 3-0 Spare-Time Hobbies: Photography by Evelyn Wood 6-0 Abdulla. 6-15 Gokul-ki-Sham. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani 7-0 Trade Review. (Gujarati) by Seth Vithaldas D. Govindji. 7-15 Allah Rakhibai. 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Narayan Stuti. 7-55 Mohammed Umar Khan. 8-5 Waman Rao Sadoliker. 8-30 Week In Bombay. Simon Pereira. 8-45 Allah Rakhibai. 8-55 Talk of Town 9-0 News In Hindustani 9-15 News In English 9-35 Rajab Ali Khan of Dewas. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As In Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6.0 to 9-35 p.m. As In Bombay 1. 9-35 Ken Mac's Band. 10-30 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
10-30 a.m Sirajuddaola.
12-30 p.m. Chopin. 12-45 Music of Eric Coates. 1-30 History 1-50 Music 1-57 Travel Talks.2. 2-17 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 5-0 Variety. 6-10 For Countryside 7-0 Bimal Bhusan Mukherjee. 7-15 Hemanta Kumar Mukherjee. 7-30 Monster. 7-45 Leela Bose. 8-5 Cloudland: by Dr. J. N. Mukherjee. 9-10 Law and Citizen. Male voice Quartette. 9-50 Jack Artin's Band.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
10-30 to 11-30 a.m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-10 As In Calcutta 1. 6-10 Pramilan Bal 6-20 Gayatri Das Gupta. 6-30 Animesh Mallick. 6-40 Prosad Kumar Mukherjee: 6-50 Profulla Kumar Roy. 7-0 to 9-30 As In Calcutta 1. 9-30 Puri—Land of Lord Jagannath. by Raja Ramachandra Dev of Puri. 9-38 Classical Artists on Parade.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)
2-0 p.m. Tiruppugal Mani: Vocal 2-15 Clarionet. 2-30 Chittor Subramanya Pillai: Vocal. 2-45 Violin. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 Shrimati K. S. Shantarajamma: Vocal 7-0 Municipal Trading: by G. D. Naidu 7-15 Omen. 7-25 Veena Vidushi Shrimati P. M. Kunhilakshmi Amma: Veena. 8-0 Shrimati K. S Shantarajamma: Vocal. 8-30 Recorded Interlude 8-45 Veena Vidushi Shrimati P. M. Kunhilakshmi Amma: Veena.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. R. N. Thakur. 6-15 Shitabbai of Muzzaffarpur. 6-30 K. K. Seth. 6-35 Papi Papiha. 6-42 Thumri and Ghazal. 7-5 Reading from Sahashra Rajni Charittra 7-15 For Rural Areas. 7-45 I Wish. 8-0 R. N. Thakur. 8-15 Let's tell You A Story. 8-25 Dreamland. 8-35 Light Variety. 9-40 Shitabbai. 9-55 Preet ki Reet 10-20 Radio Orchestra: Prabhat Bhairon.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
2-0 p.m. It Might Interest You. 2-5 Religion & Philosophy. 2. 2-20 Music. 4-3 Things of Interest. (Tamil). 4.6 Tales of Travel: (Tamil). 4-16 Something Light. 4-20 Music by Kumari Amritamani. 5-0 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-10 Palayur Kanakasabhapathi Iyer: Voice. 6-0 Air Artist: Gottuvadyam. 6-10 Palayur Kanakashbhapathi Iyer: Voice. 6-45 Bhajans Sangatan. (Telugu). 7-5 Carnatic Orchestra 7-15 On Horns of A Dilemma, 2 (Tamil) by T. K. Rajasekharan. 7-30 Ramadoss Charitram. 8-40 Emani Achutarama Sastri: Veena. 8-55 Under 25: Films. 9-30 Emani Achutarama Sastri: Veena.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)
2-0 to 2-30 As In Madras 1.
60. 98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
4-0 to 4-30 As In Madras 1.
60. 98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 As In Madras 1. 6-0 Devotional Ditties 6-10 Short Story (Telugu) 6-20 For Rural Areas. 6-30 Tuneful Telugu. 6-45 to 9-30 As In Madras 1. 9-30 Do You Remember? 9-50 Waltz King. 10-6 Harlem Night Club.

Hyderabad Programme

(Med. wave. 411 m. (730 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. Pratab Moti Ram. Khayal. Thumri. 5-50 Instrumental Music. 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu) Music. 6-30 N.S.B.S. St. Orchestra, 'Rat Ki Ragni', Behag. 6-40 Shamshad Bai. Thumri Ghazals. 7-10 "Borrowed Minds" by Dr. Khalifa Makeem. 7-25 Pratab Moti Ram. Khayal. Bhajan 7-40 Shamshad Bai. Dadra. Ghazal. 8-30 Records 8-45 Shamshad Bai. Ghazals. 9-05 Pratab Moti Ram. Khayal. Bhajan. 9-25 Shamshad Bai. Thumri. Ghazals.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Bai Saraswatibai. 6-20 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 6-35 Shiv Lal. 6-45 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 7-0 Bai Saraswatibai. 7-25 Filmi Gane. 7-35 Urdu Poetry. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Damodar: (Punjabi). 8-30 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 8-40 Bai Saraswatibai. 9-35 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 9-55 Duets. 10-10 Bai Saraswatibai.

Peshawar Programme

Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

B B C Programme

7-30 Violin by Beatrix Marr. 7-45 Dance Music 8-30 Thirty-nine Steps. 9-0 Harry Evans' Sextette Intime. 9-30 News. 9-45 Mascots On March. 10-20 Sports. 10-55 Sports. 11-0 Thirty-nine Steps 11-30 News 11-45 Empire Exchange.

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C. P. MUSLIMS' GRIEVANCES

Application To Governor

An application was presented the other day by the Nagpur Muslim League on behalf of Muslim processionists to the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar. In the course of the application it was stated:—

We, the processionists representing the Muslims of these provinces of C. P. and Berar, beg to lay our justifiable and by now unbearable grievances before you as a last resort and in the hope that Your Excellency at least remaining above all the local, communal and narrow-minded policies of the persons in authority in the Government of these provinces and exercising even your special powers under Sec. 52 (b) of the Government of India Act 1935, will give your utmost consideration and do your best to remove them in the best interests of the oppressed minorities as also of the peace, harmony and good Government of these provinces.

Your Excellency, it is not with any pleasure but with the utmost pain that we have to complain of the various acts of inequities and harassments done by your present Congress Government and its henchmen, in the course and as a part of their functions and duties towards the Muslims. All our representations, petitions and protests have been of no avail against their autocratic and supercilious behaviour."

The application after giving instances of alleged grievances proceeds:—

The responsible workers and organs and presses of the Muslim League seem to draw the special attention of Your Excellency's ministry as a target of the much maligned criminal special and ordinary laws. To name a few, are Messrs. Sayeed Hayat, pleader, Israr Ahmed, Salauddin of Nagpur, Abdul Hakim pleader of Dhamtari and the illegal strangulation of "Jado Jahad," "C. P. Times" and the "Muslim" and other Muslim presses, from whom heavy securities are demanded.

Your Excellency, we need go no further in trying your patience in repeating here several such big and small instances in the everyday life of the Muslims, which are breaking their patience.

Now we beg to present some of our main grievances and claim a favourable and considerate hearing from Your Excellency and redressing of these justifiable grievances:—

In all committees, appointed by the Government which touches the interests of the Muslims' representatives of the Muslim League should be appointed. In particular such representatives should be immediately appointed on the committees formed for overhauling the local Self-Government Act and the Secondary education.

Provisions be made for the Muslim adequate representation in all the representative constitutional bodies

That separate grants be provided for Muslim education, which should be placed in charge of a Muslim advisory board. Special attention be paid and control kept on the Local Self-Governing bodies in the interest of the Muslim education.

That provisions be made for Muslim college for boys and girls, as admissions in the present colleges, being inadequate, the Muslims suffer the most.

That chairs for Urdu be established in all the Government colleges.

That adequate representations be provided for Muslims in the high offices in the Judicial, Executive and other Government departments such as the offices of High Court judge and district Judge and District Magistrate.

That as owing to the rabid communal propaganda of the Hyderabad Satyagraha the peace and the tranquillity of the Province is disturbed, action be taken to stop their mischievous activities in these provinces.

That a permanent board of Muslims be appointed and recognised to act as an advisory body and advise Government and its ministry in all matters effecting the Muslims such as political, religious and economical and others.

Withdrawal of notices served on Muslim organs and presses, demanding securities from them and guarantee of liberty of speech and action to the Muslims to the same extent as is afforded to other community.

STATE OF FAMINE IN JODHPUR

Cattle-Owners Commit Suicide For Inability To Feed Cattle

(From Our Correspondent)
JODHPUR, August 5.

Complete failure of rains has resulted in a devastating famine and news of horrowing distress of villagers are pouring from all corners of the State, Marwar being a part of the country, the economic mainstay of most of its inhabitants is cattle breeding. On account of meagre rains for the last three years and ias complete failure this year has resulted into cent per cent. scarcity of fodder. On this account hundreds of thousands of cattle have migrated and are migrating.

Most of these cattle owners are in despair owing to scarcity of cash to enable them to leave this God Forshaken Country. The Country side is littered with skeleton of dead and dying cattle.

News received from different Districts goes to show that more that a dozen cattle owners have committed sucide as they had no means to feed their cattle.

Though the Government of Jodhpur are very liberal in sanctioning Takavi Loans to needy villagers, but it is reported that on account of rapacity of middle men the poor famine stricken people seldom get more than 50 per cent. of the amount sanctioned. Recently one man of Phalodi centre of the Famine Stricken area has been suspended by the Jodhpur Government in this connection.

I have been informed that if there are no rains by the 15th August 1939, the Government will declare State of Famine in the whole State. For this purpose the Government intends to organise a Special Famine Department under the supervision of Mr. Kishori Lal, Executive Engineer of the P. W. Department. To meet the present situation the Government have sanctioned a purchase and import of fodders of Rs. 50,000/- to distribute among the needy.

B. P. T U. C. MEETING SYMPATHISES WITH DIGBOI STRIKERS

Assam Govt. Urged Their Reinstatement

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A resolution expressing sympathies with the Digboi strikers and urging the Assam Government to bring pressure upon the Oil Company with a view to bring about a settlement without delay was passed at a public meeting held at the Servants of India Society to-night. Mr. N. M. Joshi, presided. The following resolution moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and seconded by Mr. V. B. Karnik was passed.

FIRING CONDEMNED.

"This meeting of the B. P. T. U. C. has watched with increasing admiration the heroic struggle which the workers at Digboi have carried on against the ruthless conduct of oil interests there. The Company's conduct in victimizing as many as 60 innocent workers simply for giving evidence before the Committee of Enquiry, and in failing to implement the recommendations made by an independent Committee of Enquiry, (including those that were accepted by the Company) deserves severest condemnation, as it has resulted in a prolonged strike, unemployment of more than ten thousand workers and untold hardships and miseries to their families. This meeting further condemns the unprovoked firing on 18th of April last by the military on the defenceless and absolutely peaceful gathering of workers, killing three and maiming some.

"This meeting, therefore, calls upon the Provincial Government of Assam promptly to take adequate steps to secure the reinstatement of all the workers, to obtain compensation for those who have been maimed and for the families of those that lost their lives. And finally the meeting calls upon the Government of Assam to bring pressure on the Company with a view to their acceptance of their recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry. The meeting protests against the use of Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. by the Assam Government against the workers alone while the employers were let loose to carry on vindictive campaign against labour by recruiting blacklegs and unjustly discharging the services of many hundreds of workers and otherwise victimizing the workers in all possible ways and calls upon the Government forthwith to withdraw that order.

"The meeting wishes to convey to the dauntless workers at Digboi their heartfelt appreciation for carrying ahead the workers' struggle by their sacrifice and sufferings."

"INQILAB"

Messages from Mahatma Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mufti Kifayatullah and Mrs. Naidu are included in the Special Prohibition Number of "Inquilab," the Bombay Urdu daily.

The number contains a number of interesting and instructive articles and poems emphasizing the need for prohibition and exposing the evils of drink.

Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 6.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total since 1st June	Rainfall Difference from Normal
Agra	95	75	0.1	14.0	+1.8
Amraoti	89	77	—	9.2	—7.6
Akola	91	76	—	11.7	—4.6
Ahmedabad	93	78	T	6.0	—11.3
Ajmer	94	77	—	2.4	—8.2
Ahmednagar	83	65	—	7.5	—1.5
Ambala	91	72	0.7	15.8	+3.4
Allahabad	85	79	0.6	19.3	0.5
Benares	85	77	T	19.5	+1.1
Bareilly	90	73	1.9	16.6	—4.8
BOMBAY	87	79	T	38.0	—7.5
Bangalore	81	68	T	5.9	—1.9
Bhopal	88	76	—	33.4	—
Baroda	94	78	—	9.3	—
Belgaum	78	68	0.1	35.9	+8.7
Bahawalpore	100	80	—	1.3	—1.8
Bijapur	89	69	—	7.1	+1.2
Bellary	95	73	0.2	2.3	—1.6
Bhavnagar	97	80	—	8.5	—3.2
Chittagong	86	77	—	61.9	+15.2
Calcutta	90	81	T	39.1	+12.5
Cuttack	92	77	—	20.4	—4.1
Cawnpore	90	81	—	15.1	—0.9
Calicut	85	73	0.1	68.4	—
Colombo	85	79	—	14.8	+1.1
Cheerapunji	73	63	1.7	202.6	+41.8
Cocanada	96	81	—	9.1	—2.4
Cochin	81	73	0.4	65.2	+10.7
Dehra Dun	85	69	1.1	38.2	—3.0
Delhi	97	78	T	7.4	—5.9
Dehra I. Khan	98	80	—	0.3	—2.9
Darjeeling	64	55	T	57.7	—8.0
Desa	95	77	—	1.9	—11.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	31.8	—2.3
Fort Sandeman	96	70	—	3.1	—0.1
Gorakhpur	89	76	—	28.0	+5.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	91	75	—	7.0	—5.0
Hyderabad (Sd.)	95	79	—	—	—3.8
Indore	88	74	—	13.0	—4.4
Jhansi	94	75	0.5	10.3	—0.3
Jubbulpore	76	74	2.3	30.4	+1.1
Jacobabad	111	75	—	—	—1.5
Jaipur	98	77	—	4.9	—7.1
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	85	78	—	8.1	—4.1
Kodaikanal	62	52	0.7	5.1	—4.3
Khandwa	93	77	T	10.6	—4.5
Lucknow	89	80	—	20.0	—1.9
Ludhiana	89	75	0.1	9.3	—2.7
Lahore	86	76	0.1	5.9	—2.2
Lyallpur	90	79	—	5.2	+0.2
Multan	99	82	—	2.5	—
Mysore	85	68	0.2	3.3	—2.6
Madras	98	80	—	2.5	—4.1
Marmagoa	83	76	—	51.3	—
Malegaon	88	73	—	9.7	+0.1
Mussoorie	69	58	0.1	36.4	—9.1
Mahableshwar	65	61	0.6	131.0	—43.0
Murree	68	58	T	15.2	—3.3
Mount Abu	76	63	0.1	6.4	—25.1
Masulipatam	99	77	—	8.1	—3.9
Mandalay	91	73	0.3	7.7	1.9
Mangalore	80	73	4.5	12.0	+3.4
Meerut	—	—	0.6	9.9	4.1
Mercara	68	62	8.9	51.6	—21.8
Nagpur	82	72	0.2	19.6	—5.7
Ootacamund	65	52	0.1	13.5	—5.2
Patna	89	79	—	24.7	+2.3
Peshawar	92	79	—	0.4	—1.7
Poona	81	71	—	10.0	—2.7
Pachmarhi	74	66	0.6	46.9	+7.9
Port Blair	84	75	0.1	36.3	—4.1
Quetta	94	66	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	82	71	0.3	25.5	—2.1
Rawalpindi	88	74	—	7.5	—4.1
Rangoon	90	73	—	41.0	—2.5
Ratnagiri	83	76	0.1	87.4	+21.0
Rajkot	94	79	T	2.8	—13.8
Sialkot	88	76	—	11.1	—0.8
Srinagar	78	63	T	1.9	—2.3
Sholapur	93	70	—	7.3	—2.5
Shillong	76	62	—	39.3	+6.5
Simla	66	57	0.1	31.3	+2.9
Surat	88	79	—	12.8	—13.8
Salem	95	76	—	6.8	—1.1
Trichinopoly	99	75	0.4	4.2	+0.9
Trivandrum	84	75	0.1	20.3	—1.3
Vizagapatam	93	82	—	7.0	—3.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

VIGOROUS MONSOON IN CENTRAL INDIA

POONA, Aug. 6.

Yesterday's depression moved slightly northwestwards and lies this morning over east Central India and northeast Central Provinces.

Monsoon has been vigorous in East Central India and fairly active in Assam, west United Provinces, Central Provinces and Malabar.

Rainfall occurred locally in Orissa, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, in and near east Punjab hills, in Mysore and Madras Deccan, while a few falls are reported from east United Provinces, north-west Frontier Province, Kashmir, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and south East Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Sutna 6 inches, Mangalore 5; Dibrugarh, Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Pendra Nowgong and Sonamarg 2, Gaya 1½, Dehra Dun 1, Balasore, Kodaikanal and Mussooree three-quarters, Allahabad, Jhansi, Pachmarhi, Meerut, Ambala, Dharampur, Parachinar and Trithinopoly 1 inch.—

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to occur in and around east central India during the next forty-eight hours. —A.P.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE ANNUAL REPORT

Indian Yarn Exports Exceed Imports

HEDGE CONTRACTS

Owing to continued and heavy dumping from Japan, prices of Yarn No. 26s Mercerised Grey Nissin and No. 150 Daniers Kurashiki had gone down considerably and forward trading in the same was considered rather risky by your Directors as it was not possible to estimate the imports from Japan.

TRADE REVIEW

Yarn Spun: During the year January 1938 to December 1938 the total Yarn spun in India amounted to 1287 Mill lbs.

Yarns Imported: Imports of cotton Yarns of all descriptions during the year April 1938 to March 1939 came upto 36.4 Mil lbs.

Yarns Exported: During the year April 1938 to March 1939 the total export of Yarns was 38 Mil lbs.

Tamil Socialists Welcome 'Forward Bloc'

MADRAS, August 5.

The Tamil Nad Congress Socialist Party Executive Committee which met at Dindigul welcomed the formation of the 'Forward Bloc' as a platform for uniting the non-Socialist Left Nationalists in the Congress and urged upon the all-India Executive of the Congress Socialist Party to intensify its efforts for the establishment of complete unity.—United Press.

D. L. B. Adress To Subhas

MADRAS, August 5.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arriving in Berhampur on August 7 when the Ganjam District Board have decided to present him an address of welcome and have sanctioned Rs. 100 for it.—United Press.

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Vad 7, 1995

Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 26, 1358

Parsi: Aspandad 6, 1298

Hightide: 3-42; 15-24

Lowtide: 9-08; 22-00

Sunrise: 6h. 17m.

Sunset: 7h. 12m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Amusements Of The Day

EROS—"Say It In French." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Fast and Loose." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Confessions of A Nazi Spy." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Jesse James." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 3-30, and 6-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mera Lall." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Brandi ki Botal." Daily at 4 and 6-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Honolulu." Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Captain Fury." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WEST END—"My Eyes." Daily at 4 and 6-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Tears of Love." Daily at 4-15 and 7 p.m.
KRISHNA — "Sapera." Daily at 4-30 and 7-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4 and 6-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palker." Daily at 4-15 and 6-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Block-Heads." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4 and 6-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Bari Didi." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMANA CEREMONY.

Mrs. Saraswatibai, wife of Narotam Vithal Purshotum, expired on Sunday 6th August Uthamana ceremony at her residence, Laxmi Nivas, Vatchagandhy Road, Gamdevi on Monday 7th August, 1939, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.

Spanish refugees and China Day a public meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday). The Vice-Consul for China will preside. Syts. Meherally and Randive will address.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the members of the Institute will be held at the headquarters of the Institute to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m.

HELP THE STRIKERS OF THE HILAL PRESS.

In a meeting of all the active Press Workers and organisers of the Lalbavta Press Kamgar Union, held on Sunday it was decided that the strikers of the Hilal Press be helped by all sympathisers.

'CHIKITSAKA SAMUHA' PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Secretaries of the Past Students Union of the Chikitsaka Samuha announce that a social gathering will be held on September 2 and 3 and request all past students to join the Union and attend the gathering too.

FREE for married couples "Standard Health" (Happy solution of problems) Regain lost Vitality thru precious Himalyan Herbal Medicines. Greenfields Ltd. Srinagar Kashmir.

EROS To-day at 3-30 & 10 p.m. only.
"SAY IT IN FRENCH"
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Ray Milland
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Paramount's Gayest Laugh-loaded Romantic Riot You've Ever Seen!
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MENA SILAS'
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TELEPHONE 31045

Original Screen Play by Harry Kurnitz
Directed by EDWIN L. MARIN
Produced by FREDERICK STEPHANI

INDIAN CHRISTIANS' CONFERENCE

It has been decided to hold a meeting of the All-India Council of Indian Christians in Nagpur on the 27th and 28th of December, 1939. No open Session of the whole Conference will be held and by consensus of opinion and agreement of Provincial Associations Dr. H. C. Mookerji, M.L.A. of Bengal has been elected President of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians for the year 1940 as well.

During the absence of Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram, General Secretary of the Conference Mr. Oliver Zacharias, B.A., Nancy House, Vepery, Madras will act as the Honorary General Secretary of the Conference.

Bombay Geographical Association

The importance of a properly equipped Geography room was discussed by Mr. K. T. Mantri, Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Bombay in the course of a talk which he gave last Thursday under the auspices of the Bombay Geographical Association.

The lecturer narrated his experiences of schools in England and Switzerland and pointed out that the teaching of Geography could be made more realistic and interesting by setting apart a separate room where maps, globes, charts and other appliances could be stocked.

He also suggested that every school should have its own Museum where articles of general interest, collected by pupils, should be exhibited. He also described various other methods which could be followed by schools which could find the necessary funds.

Mr. R. V. Parulekar, who presided, emphasised the usefulness of a study of Geography and expressed the hope that greater latitude would be given to teachers to follow their own methods.

Acworth Leper Asylum

The President of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Home, Mettunga, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the Home received during the months of April, May and June 1939:—

	Rs.
The Accountant General, High Court, Bombay, proportionate amount of interest due for the period ending 1-1-1939, in cause No. 1000, Dayal Mowji v/s Nonbai widow	452-6-9
A sympathy	50-0-0
Dr. Arundale through the Proprietors, the Illustrated Weekly of India	50-0-0
Mr. Madhaoji Jesing, in memory of his late grand son Mr. Tulsidas	25-0-0
Messrs. Madhaoji Jesing & Co. in memory of the late Mr. Madhaoji Jesing	25-0-0
Various other articles from donors.	other

CHINA LEAGUE OF INDIA.

The lately organised China League of India has been formed with a view to capturing the sympathy of Indians towards the unfortunate Chinese nation in their present plight.

To start an agitation in the Indian Press and among the public to condemn the present unjustified slaughter of the Chinese people in the existing Sino-Japanese War. To seek the support of people in India in launching a systematic boycott of Japanese goods.

To educate the public in the horrors of Japanese War fare in China.

To support the cause of China in the worthy struggle for freedom.

To support Chinese Independence.

To popularise Chinese Arts and Crafts

To help Chinese refugees in India.

To check the Japanese propaganda in India.

To support Chinese propaganda in India.

The organisers of the China League of India appeal for public sympathy and co-operation in up holding the cause of China.

Those interested to know further details and are desirous of extending their co-operation and help may write to the Secretary, The China League of India, 21, Dalal Street, Fort Bombay.

Konkani Catholic Sangit Mandal

(From A Correspondent.)

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the above Mandal was held on Tuesday last in the Office of the Compounders' Union, Bellasis Road, Mr. John B. Pinto, presiding.

The following two resolutions were passed.

(1) In accordance with the 11 resolutions passed by the 1st Session of the Konkani Conference held at Karwar on 9-7-39, this Mandal in adherence to the above resolutions, hereby resolves to request the Minister of Education to the Government of Bombay to consider them sympathetically.

(2) This Mandal further makes an appeal to all Konkani individuals, associations and institutions in India to give their full support to the above benevolent and common cause.

NEWSPAPER MUSEUM AT ALLAHABAD

Mr. Kamla Prasad, Secretary, Newspaper Museum, Allahabad writes:—

You are aware that the Vidya Mandal of Allahabad has already organised All-India Newspaper Exhibitions at Allahabad for three years. The first exhibition was inaugurated by Mr. Ramanand Chatterji, the second by Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha and the third by Dr. Sir C. Y. Chintamani. Newspapers and periodicals of various languages from all parts of India were received in large numbers. The fourth All-India Newspaper Exhibition will be arranged in an important city other than Allahabad.

Now the Vidya Mandal has decided to establish a permanent Newspaper "Museum" at Allahabad. You should make full use of this permanent medium of popularising your periodical by sending it regularly for display. The Newspaper "Museum" will be inaugurated by the Hon'ble Mr. Sampurnanand, the Minister of Education, United Provinces Government on August 27, Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram will be Chairman of the Reception Committee. This "Museum" is sure to attract thousands of educated persons of Allanabad and also of other parts of India and world who come to this important town as tourists or pilgrims. We have already started arranging display of the periodicals in the "Museum," therefore please commence sending your periodical from the date of receipt of this appeal so that by the time of inauguration our arrangements should be complete. The term periodical is used for all publications appearing at regular intervals such as daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly newspapers and year books, etc.

We are collecting materials for our Newspaper Guide which will be published shortly after the inauguration function of the "Museum." Kindly send name, address, name of editor, language, interval of publication, for inclusion in our Newspaper Guide. Besides these, if you want special description of your periodical to be printed prominently in the Newspaper Guide, please settle terms with the Secretary.

All communications should be addressed to: Secretary, Newspaper "Museum," Shri Rambag, Allahabad City.

Mayavati Charitable Dispensary And Hospital

The Advaita Ashram at Mayavati was started by Swami Vivekananda—far away in the interior of the Himalayas.

The Mayavati Charitable Dispensary came into being as a sheer necessity—in fulfilment of the local needs. The condition of the villagers, mostly ignorant and poor, is so helpless in times of disease and sickness that even the stoniest of hearts willl be moved to do something for them. The regular dispensary was opened in 1903. Since then it has been growing in sizes and importance.

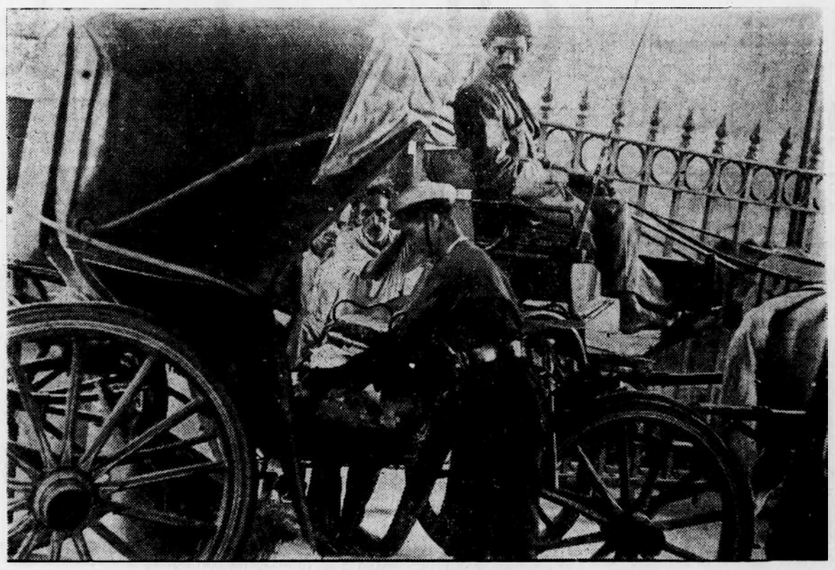
In the year under review we fitted the operation room with most up-to-date equipments, so that almost all kinds of operation can be done here

PROHIBITION DAY.

The Prohibition day was observed by the Gujarati Harijans of Santa Cruz under the auspices of the Harijans' Own Committee under the Presidentship of Mrs. Tarabai M. Master, the President of Harijan Education Society, Santa Cruz.

An interesting programme of devotional songs by Bhajan Mandalis, Gramaphone records, music by Harijan boys, garbas and dances by Harijan girls and women, was performed successfully.

ANY BRANDI-KI BOTAL" INSIDE?



With the inauguration of Prohibition from August 1, the Prohibition Police, which is given the familiar dress of the ordinary policemen, is actively busy. In the photo a policeman is seen searching the bundles in a gharry as soon as it passes the docks entrance.

BHULABHAI URGES NEED FOR ACTION

Talk To Progressive Group

"I can appreciate your generous instincts in entering into the tragedy of Abyssinia, in feeling sorry for the misfortunes of the Spaniards and the Chinese, and your disgust at the misfortune of Czechoslovakia and other countries, but have you ever asked yourselves, what are the afflictions of your own country and considered in what manner you can do something to allieviate the distress of your own brothers and sisters in India?"

"The tense situation in the world does not at all resemble the serenity of this gathering, where it may be fashionable to discuss the politics of the country over a cup of tea or at a luncheon table. If you do not wish to be mere intellectual "dillettantes", but practical and useful citizens, you should come nearer the earth, dirty earth, perhaps, but Indian earth; you have sprung from it, and are going to be nourished and assimilated by it. It is an obligation on your fine intellects", observed Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai addressing the Indian Progressive Group at a luncheon at the Taj Mahal on Sunday noon.

The subject was "Approach to Indian Politics".

FRANK SPEAKING

At the outset Mr. Bhulabhai excused himself if his frankness gave offence though he intended to speak as a friend, though not as the "philosopher and guide" as he had been introduced to the gathering. His recent trip to Europe had revealed many things to him, and he had observed that the "Christian atmosphere" between nation and nation had disappeared and given way to mutual hatred and the lust for destruction. Not only did Europe abound in a physical atmosphere of death and bloodlust in the form of arms and armaments but also a psychological atmosphere which was highly dangerous.

The situation was not ominous enough so long as the authoritarian regimes reclaimed their lost territories, but the gathering doom was indicated by such doctrines of Herr Hitler as "Those who have become decadent have no right to occupy the world", and Sgr. Mussolini who regarded force as the ultimate arbiter of every issue.

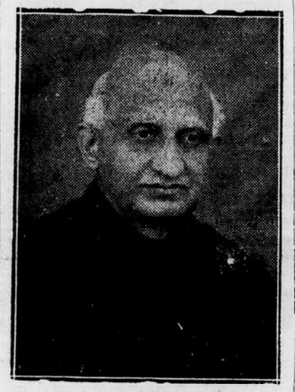
Mr. Desai said that the time for propaganda was over, now even the humblest men and women realised that freedom for the country was an essential factor in a people's life and did their bit for the purpose.

In India there were men and women who were intellectually as good as anybody else, who were quick and generous in their response to the thought-currents of the age. But, said he, what was it that deterred them from being like the men and women of other independent nations? The reasons he considered were that there was not the will to act when a decision was made, as also the absence of the spirit of co-ordinate action. It was all very well for different people to argue and pool their wisdom before a decision was made but to continue to do so even after a decision spelt disaster in public life. Individual discretion had to be surrendered after an agreed step was taken

Continuing he said that he always welcomed differences of opinion but the differences ought not to be an excuse for doing nothing, for while armchair discussions were going on one side opportunity was passing away at the other.

NEED OF ACTION

Concluding he said: "You are highly intellectual men and women with leisure and means.



MR. BHULABHAI DESAI.

You have a circle of influence. You owe it to your manhood and the country to make use of it for creating a new India. You can do it in your own way, whether it is Congress or anti-Congress your discussions and opinions have to be backed by action". He appealed to them not to be satisfied with futile and amateurish criticism of what one man did and another could have done, but did not do, but do something themselves to justify their existence and their previleged positions. He did not believe in the common excuse that there was no time to enter into active politics, for said he, at that rate there would be no patriots even in Europe.

Dr. Antia, proposed the vote of thanks and remarked that since they were not a political organisation but only a forum for discussion, he did not agree with the speaker.

CASE AGAINST DELHI CONGRESSMAN

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5.

Before Sardar Bahadur Sardar Narendra Singh Additional District Magistrate, the case under Section 341 I. P. C. against Maulana Nuruddin Behari, Senior Vice-President of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee and the Chairman of the Delhi Forward Bloc, commenced to-day.

It is alleged by the prosecution that Maulana Nuruddin Behari assaulted and abused near Fatehpuri a tramcar driver when the former was coming in a tonga from the railway station on June 30 last, and thus obstructed him in the discharge of his duties. Maulana was accordingly arrested on July 7 from the Congress office, the day on which the Municipal Reforms Committee had a programme to boycott the tramways

Mohomed Khan driver and Malik Nur Mohomed, checker and one passenger were examined on behalf of the prosecution who supported the above story.

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

The statement of Maulana Nuruddin Behari was taken and recorded. He pleaded not guilty to the charge and further stated that a false case has been made against him only because he is one of the members of the Working Committee of the Municipal Reforms Committee which was carrying on in those days an agitation against the high rates of electricity charged by the Delhi Electric Supply Company. The programme of this Committee was also to ask the Company to replace AC current by DC current as the former was very dangerous to human lives and so a black-out was staged on May 28 last and then there was a programme of boycotting tramcars on July 17.

The case was adjourned to August 8.— United Press.

GOA FARMERS' PLIGHT

(From Our Correspondent)

GOA, August, 2.

Much anxiety is felt by cultivators of paddy fields for want of rain for some weeks. This dearth of rain has impeded a good deal of transplantation of seedlings. The period of transplantation has been a dry one and is almost nearing its end.

It is feared that the failure of this season's crop will lead to aggravate immensely the crisis of dear food that exists as the result of a heavy taxation of imported rice. The general feeling is that the country has already been sucked dry by the rice surtax. Every bag of imported rice pays about Rs. 5 in respect of customs duty and other charges.

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Darryl F. Zanuck's Greatest Production!
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X-Ray confirms cure of Gastric Ulcers

Perhaps your stomach trouble is not so serious as that of Mr. H. J. G., whose letter appears below. All the better, because then you can be doubly sure that the remedy that brought him relief will give you freedom also. Mr. H. J. G.'s letter shows how Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is as effective in healing as it is in protecting the stomach and preventing further trouble.

A different man in 24 hours

"I have proved what a marvellous cure your Stomach Powder is, twelve months ago, after suffering for 15 years, and having had three operations for gastric ulcers in hospital.

"After taking your wonderful powder, I felt a different man in the first 24 hours, and am now keeping quite fit.

"When I told the specialist he said: 'Very good, and keep on with it and I will X-ray later and tell you what I think about it.' This was done later, and he tells me it has made a complete cure, thanks to Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. That is why I am so pleased to pass it on to anyone with the same trouble. You may make any use you like of this letter, as I can prove every word."
—H. J. G.

Illustration shows how Stomach X-ray Photographs are taken

How Maclean Brand Stomach Powder removes pain

Thousands of sufferers have been set free from a life of pain by Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. Pain comes from pressure, the pressure of wind or gas caused by excess acid in the stomach. If you take Maclean Brand Stomach Powder nothing impure can remain in the stomach—it removes the pain because it removes the cause.

Only genuine MACLEAN BRAND can be depended on to give these results. You can always tell it by the signature on bottle and carton, and the red seal on carton.

Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is never sold loose, but only in bottles, in cartons (powder or tablets). Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores

Look for the signature
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1939

LESSONS OF DHAMI

The firing incident in the Dhami State demands some special notice, because of the wider issues involved in it. Dhami is one of the small Simla Hill States, which is only fourteen miles from Simla. On 16th July the State police fired on a large crowd of subjects who led a demonstration to the Rana's palace to demand redress for their grievances. It appears the Ruler declined to concede the demands when the leaders of the Praja Mandal resorted to satyagraha near the palace gates and would not leave the place when asked by the police. They were forcibly removed, but in the meanwhile a large crowd of people collected which, it is alleged, was dispersed first by lathi charge and then by police firing resulting in the death of four persons and injury to about forty. The Dhami Durbar published a substantially different and apparently coloured report of the whole tragedy. But it is intriguing that, in spite of immediate and repeated demands for an inquiry into the affair, the Government ordered an inquiry only last week, after Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal, President of the All-India States People's Conference, had made strong comments on the subject.

Paramount Power's Duty

We shall not anticipate the findings of the inquiry into the immediate circumstances leading to the firing. But we do agree with Gandhiji that the "ruling Chiefs are becoming free with their rifles" as they feel that "they are safe so far as the Paramount Power is concerned" and the Congress "has not much prestige with them." But with the continued maladministration in numerous States and the growing political consciousness of the States people the conflict between the two is steadily widening and the Rulers ought not to be allowed to be free with their rifles. Such systematic violence on their part will bode no good either to them or to the people. Gandhiji believes that the Dhami firing would have been impossible if the policy of the Paramount Power was known about the rights of the States people. But the Paramount Power has deliberately refrained from stating its policy. Gandhiji rightly suggests that it is the duty of the Paramount Power to deprive Chiefs of powers of which they do not know judicious use. There is no doubt about the duty, but the question is whether the Paramount Power realises the duty or having realised it is prepared to discharge it.

Pawns In The Game

As things are, it is the duty of the States people to impress upon the Princes and the Paramount Power their respective duties. For it is the people who suffer from the maladministration in the States. The people's plight is most deplorable in the little States like Dhami which Pandit Jawaharlal aptly describes as "true relics of feudal times." In Dhami, as in many other similar States, "forced labour still flourishes, as also other illegal actions in addition to a heavy revenue demand which crushes the people." But both Gandhiji and Jawaharlal rightly warn the people against any precipitate action. Referring to Dhami and similar States, Pandit Jawaharlal suggests that the people must concentrate first of all on the immediate abolition of forced labour and other illegal exactions and should then demand general civil liberty and relief from crushing taxation. The root cause of the trouble in all such States is plainly exposed by him says: "It is clear that petty rulers are merely pawns in the game. It is the British Government that functions in these Hill States as it functions in Simla town and it is this Government that must shoulder the responsibility for misrule and oppression, for 'begar' and illegal extortions and for all that the hillfolk suffer." These very facts make it necessary that aggrieved States people should be given all possible help by strong bodies like the Congress, in the shape of guidance as a general rule and more active assistance in exceptional cases demanding it.

Chamberlain Wants To Buy Off Axis

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

To-morrow Mr. Chamberlain will give some account of his foreign policy to Parliament: thereafter the curtain will fall.

This frigid and inarticulate Premier is unlikely to disclose much of his mind to the Commons: let us try, then, to discover it from his acts.

Downing Street wishes us to believe that the interminable Moscow talks are nearing a fortunate conclusion. It is true that under French pressure the soldiers are preparing, in London as well as in Paris, for the military arrangements that should at last bring reality into those negotiations.

But the dispute over "indirect aggression" is not yet settled, and we shall do well to restrain our hopes till the soldiers sit down before their maps.

Secondly, the Polish army, eager, well-trained but miserably equipped after long delays has secured from the Treasury credit to an amount that gravely disappoints it, for the purchase of arms from this country.

But to its bewilderment it has been denied a loan that would enable it to buy what it can only get in America.

Thirdly, in Tokyo an agreement has been reached which seems to mean that Great Britain will adopt an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards the Japanece conquest of China.

The official phraseology hardly disguises this attitude. "The Government have no intention of countenancing any act or measures prejudicial to the attainment of the abovementioned objects (i.e. the secure occupation of Chinese territory) by the Japanese forces."

★

The key to the whole position lies in finance. The Japanese have made no headway in the economic consolidation of the occupied areas, because no one, neither the Chinese farmers and traders, nor the British banks, would accept their absurdly over-rated dollar, save at the bayonet's point.

Everywhere the Chinese dollar, supported by the British Treasury and the British banks, remained the only freely accepted medium of trade. While this was so, it was still possible for China to buy arms abroad.

What mattered even more, Japan's conquests were, in her precarious economic situation, rather a liability than a gain; she could not utilise China's raw materials and man-power.

In plain words, the British Treasury held the key to China's fate, by its control over the exchange.

Suddenly, as the Tokyo talks started in earnest, British support was withdrawn in Shanghai and the Chinese dollar collapsed. In a few days half its value evaporated.

The Japanese boast, and the Chinese fear, that the blockade of Tientsin, with all its brutal humiliations, has coerced Mr. Chamberlain into becoming, whatever verbal trousers he may still use to cover his nakedness, the furtive supporter of "the New Order in the Far East."

The surrender of Downing Street coincides with preparations in Washington to use the economic weapon against Japanese aggression.

Finally, to complete our survey of British policy in action, there are the disclosures, for which we have to thank the French, about Mr. Hudson's offer to Herr Wohltat.

That ingenious gentleman came to London, we are told, to talk about whales.

★

What, in fact, he harpooned was a leviathan, measuring from jaw to tail a thousand millions sterling. This creature has been lying for many months in Mr. Chamberlain's fish-pond, on show to selected German tourists; Dr. Schacht, it is said, saw her blowing.

The idea is that whenever Adolf Hitler consents to be appeased, a vast loan shall assist him to convert his industry from the manufacture of swords to the mass-production of ploughshares.

When the Nazi lamb nestles beside the British lion, they will jointly form a financial consortium to exploit Africa—or is it the Africans? The Federation of British Industries, as already arranged during the Munich honeymoon, would see to the sharing of markets.

The condition preliminay to this idyll is that Hitler shall agree to some measure of disarmament under international supervision. In Mr. Chamberlain's opinion there was nothing to regret in this offer, save its disclosure to the Press.

What are we to make of it all—alliance with Russia, surrender to Japan: a whale for the Nazis, a sprat for the Poles?

Mr. Chamberlain has never concealed the fact that, in his own words his is a "dual policy."

He arms (at last in earnest) and he mobilises allies (rather less earnestly) in order to resist any further aggression in Europe: but all the while he camouflages his tanks with olive branches, for he would rather buy off the enemy than resist him.

This might be an intelligible policy, if the Axis itself were hovering between dual objectives, though it would always be risky and liable to misunderstanding.

In fact, against such opponents as Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese army chiefs, it is so infatuated that it looks like national suicide. The explanation lies in the limitations of Mr. Chamberlain's psychology.

He cannot conceive that human beings should act under motives other than those that influenced English businessmen in the classical capitalist era of the 19th century.

If they arm and bluff and grab, it must be for the same order of reasons that led his own father to acquire the goldfields of the Transvaal.

He supposes, in short that their object is "trade," or, it may be, profitable investment. Very well, then: if they will only stop bluffing and arming, they shall have all the trade they want.

So far from "encircling" them, he will provide them with markets and niggers to exploit, and a whale of a loan to launch them on their profitable business career.

★

Is it merely pitiable, or is it also contemptible? The Premier of "the nation of shop-keepers" dangles his trading prospectus before the contemporary Napoleon: with what result?

That the Nazis are confirmed in their belief that we are decadent and incapable of resistance: that the Russians suspect our good faith, even while we offer them our alliance: that the Poles must silently endure daily encroachments at Danzig, because they cannot feel sure of our support.

A "dual policy" will always lead the wrong people to hope, and the right people to doubt.

This whole policy of appeasement is not so much a mistake as an irrelevance. You might as well talk to the Nazis about the beneficence of unrestricted competition, about free speech, the secret ballot, or any other liberal fetish of the 19th century, as hope to tame them by the lure of trade.

They are cast in another mould. The State, as Hitler defines it,

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 4.)

Indignant But Helpless!

Is Mr. Chamberlain's speech on Friday, we wonder, an improvement on his earlier statement on the subject of China? He pretended to speak in tones of sizzling anger. But he also did a distinct disservice, at any rate, to Britons who find themselves in Japanese-occupied territory. He shared the "most violent feelings of any one" aroused by Japan's "exasperating" outrages. He even affirmed that some of the incidents "make his blood boil". But having breathed hot, all the relief that he could offer to harassed men—and women—was a suggestion that they should resign themselves to their trials because, forsooth, Britain was not in a position to help them! It is easy to see that this principle of resignation can lead to dangerous results. It may, in fact, justify the acceptance of all Japanese demands on Britain in relation both to British interests and to the independence of China. Is the British Premier preparing the ground for a treacherous double betrayal in the Far East even more contemptible than the surrender of Czecho-Slovakia in which case, too he had used a similar argument?

And why this pathetic helplessness which Mr. Chamberlain so sadly regretted? He suggested two reasons. In the first place there is a vague hint of insinuations against America. Mr Chamberlain forgot—naturally—that American attitude both in China and Europe is due to repeated desertions by Britain in the Far East ever since Manchukuo and to similarly repeated surrenders by Mr. Chamberlain to the dictators in Europe. But even that apart, Mr. Chamberlain's second and main reason for persisting in a policy of submission to Japan is worthy only of the present British Premier. He cannot afford to deal with the Japanese as they deserve, because of the "very heavy liabilities and commitments in Europe" which may, any day, involve Britain in war. These "very heavy" liabilities would have been very considerably lightened long ago but for the dragging delays in Anglo-Russian negotiations. And Mr. Chamberlain himself is deliberately responsible for them, although he has known all these two months or Japanese intentions and plans.

Moreover, the British Premier more or less spoiled his own subsequent case by an earlier reference to the British Fleet. The British Fleet in the Far East was not strong enough "at the present moment". But he gave a "warning" that "in certain circumstances", it could be sufficiently strengthened to match the Japanese. In other words his helplessness owing to liabilities in Europe was more of a pretence than a reality. Which leads to the conclusion that, according to him the present "circumstances" are not urgent enough to re-inforce the Far East navy. So much for Mr. Chamberlain's "violent feelings" and the extreme heat of his blood! If what is happening in China has not forced the British Government to reach the limit of their patience what will? This raises the question whether Mr. Chamberlain is not really planning the "appeasement" of Japan during the Parliamentary recess as has been freely suggested in many quarters.

I Cover The Town

By D. F. Karaka

Coming back on the Race Special someone asked me why I did not cover the town these days. Yes, why? And it reminded me of a little bit from Mark Hellinger's Ten Million, which expresses my feelings. Says Hellinger—For several years, Rosa was my cook. She was German and stout and fortyish. I had just sold a picture. And when I came home. I threw my arms around her. "Tonight, Rosa," I enthused, "we will celebrate. I'm taking you with me. We'll go to all the spots you've read about. I'm happy. You must be happy too." "All right," she nodded, "I go." "But just a minute, Rosa," I went on kiddingly, "how about your husband? Do you think you'll miss him?" She folded her arms and tossed a look at me. "Listen, Mr. Hellinger," she said, "every night can you eat potato salad?"..... Every week can I cover the town?

* * * *

When I got down at Victoria Terminus there was a somewhat unfortunate incident when a Parsi gentleman was protesting loudly at the way he had been handled by the law. It seems he carried with him an attache case which the authorities opened on the platform as part of the precautions taken to ensure prohibition. Nothing was found, and one can well understand the feelings of the gentleman in question at being embarrassed in this way. On the other hand the law is the law and if it has got to take its precautions everyone is treated alike. But it is very humbly suggested to the authorities that their object could as well be achieved in a more tactful way, which would go a long way to ease the tension instead of accentuating it. There are a lot of people who feel hurt and offended when their personal liberty is tampered with and incidents such as the one that occurred last night appear a little harsh in Bombay's present frame of mind.

* * * *

The list of new J.P.'s attracts my attention with two new recruits—M. Rashid Ali Baig and Bhicaji Shapurji Billimoria. The former is a prominent Progressive Groupian and the latter is the young partner in his father's well-known firm of auditors. I always believed that J.P.'s were decrepit old gentlemen and it is refreshing to see new blood in their midst. How I wish I could be a Rao Bahadur one of these days!

* * * *

The Taj on Saturday night was crowded reasonably well considering that so soon after prohibition people are not so enthusiatic about moving out late at night. But after Teddy Weatherford the music of the present band was a little weak, to put it politely.

If the Taj wants to experiment on continuing inspite of the loss suffered by it because of Prohibition, then it is not giving itself a fair chance with this band. I feel that people would be willing to come and pay for their entertainment, even if it is only to drink orange-juice, so long as the music is good. I believe that soon after the slack months a new band is due. Let us hope it comes soon. And the Taj should not count these few intervening weeks or months in their reckoning of the effects of Prohibition on them.

Frankly Speaking

U. S. A. And Far East

According to a Washington message Mr. Sumner Welles, while refusing to comment on Mr. Chamberlain's speech, "said that the United States would map its own course in the Far East, and declared that there was no understanding between the United States and Britain for joint action in the Orient". This we believe is a reply to Mr. Chamberlain's remark that the objectives of both the U. S. A. and Britain were the same in China but the methods of pursuing them were different. So different, in fact, are the methods that while one challenges Japan, the other submits to her. There can obviously be no understanding for joint action between the two countries. It is, of course, a pity but the U. S. A. is not to blame.

Test Of Bona-Fides

Mr. Brailsford's article offers a revealing commentary on Mr. Chamberlain's attitude towards Britain's friend and protege, Poland. Since he wrote the Danzig situation has undergone further and more serious developments. The latest report from Berlin says "as Germany's military strength approaches its maximum preparedness, the anti-Polish Press campaign has suddenly moved to the front pages of papers which publish many reports of alleged "atrocities against the German minority in Poland". The vital test of Britain's "bona fides" is approaching fast and furiously. Will she honour her "heavy liabilities" if Herr Hitler now proceeds to force the decisive moment or will she attempt another betrayal like that of Czecho-Slovakia? For Mr. Chamberlain's main argument against Czech resistance to Herr Hitler was that in any case, Britain and France could not prevent German forces from immediately overrunning Czecho-Slovakia.

Release Them All

In a statement on the suspension of the hunger-strike in the Bengal jails Sir Nazmuddin, Home Minister, says that "Government have accepted no time limit within which the prisoners are to be released." But at the same time he says that Government are anxious "to complete the task of examining individual cases with the recommendations of the Committee and to pass final orders, a task which they hope to be able to finish within two months once the hunger-strike is abandoned." It should be noted that the period of two months includes the time for "passing final orders." But the Home Minister wants to make it clear that the period applies "to the consideration of the remaining individual cases and not to their release." This can only imply that Government, while hoping to decide the question of release in two months, have not undertaken to release all the prisoners within that time. Whether or not there has been any undertaking, express or tacit, let us hope Government will release all the prisoners within two months. In that hope we welcome the release of the first batch of two prisoners from the Dum Dum Jail.

Army Expenditure

If Sir A. P. Patro were really keen on the rapid Indianisation of the Army and economy in Army expenditure, he ought to have welcomed Sardar Vallabhbhai's warning that the Bombay Congress Government would not hesitate to fight the Central Government next year for the curtailment of military expenditure, and if Government did not yield the Congress Ministries would resign. He himself suggests several possible economies when he points out that there are at present 5,495 British officers and only about 400 Indian officers and that in order to replace the former the British officers should be dispensed with on proportionate pensions and compensation and we must find good and proper recruits to replace them. He also thinks it possible that the Chatfield Committee might recommend an additional grant by Britain to improve the Indian army.

Representations Not Enough

These are only a few of the ways Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel must have had in his mind when he gave the warning mentioned above. In his reply to Sir A. P. Patro Mr. Asaf Ali explains how through rapid Indianisation and a saner Frontier policy economies can be effected in the military expenditure without weakening the Defence of the country. But Sir A. P. Patro has not yet realised that mere representations do not sufficiently impress the British Government. We fear Sir A. P. Patro is influenced more by his prejudice against the Congress than by his zeal for Army Indianisation.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

TOKYO, Aug. 5.

Although the Japanese army delegates attending the Anglo-Japanese Conference are reported to be annoyed at Mr. Chamberlain's statement yesterday the stock market was favourably impressed, according to the Domei Agency, which describes the statement as conciliatory.—Reuter.

* * * *

In view of the meeting of the Forward Bloc Working Committee on August 12, Sjt. Subhas Bose has postponed the National Struggle Week.

A desirable move. The F.B.W.C. meeting after the Rightist Working Committee will, we hope, be able to organise further material for ensuing the success of the "National Struggle Week"—against the Congress.

* * * *

"The Forward Bloc," explains Subhas Babu in an article, "is not only a creature of inner urge within the Congress, but it is also a product of historical necessity."

Of course, of course. But doesn't he mean "hysterical"?

* * * *

Apropos of the question of Princes and Federation, Colonel Muirhead assures all concerned that "no attempt would be made to prevent a free choice of action by the use of influence on the part of the Government of India."

We believe him. We have, indeed, never doubted that the British Government would permit "a free choice of action by the use of influence on the part of the Government of India."

* * * *

Sir A. P. Patro is convinced that "Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of *'ahimsa'* would not save the country from external aggression and internal trouble."

In fact, the country can only be saved by militarist Britain with her philosophy of—ahem—appeasement.

* * * *

The Polish Government is studying in recent Danzig anti-Jewish decree "with a view to protecting the rights of Polish Jewish citizens there."

How many Polish Jews in Poland would not be wishing that they were Polish Jews in Nazi Danzig?

* * * *

The "Manchester Guardian" warningly observes that, in regard to Britain, von Ribbentrop and Goebbels have gone astray more widely that the rulers of Germany in 1914.

Nothing of the kind. They have closely followed their reliable guide, Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

* * * *

"It makes my blood boil to hear and read some things happening" in China.

—The Prime Minister of Britain.

Possibly, possibly. But unfortunately it evaporates away very swiftly.

* * * *

According to a British Naval expert it would be "feasible" to strengthen the British fleet in the Far East.

Yes, but not "appeasible."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

"Sense of touch" is knowing just whom to strike for a loan.

Many a man might cure his wife's insomnia by going home earlier.

How cheerful the average man looks when his wife is away on a visit.

A young man with a slender salary should marry a girl with a small waste.

If one man holds four aces in the showdown the others can hold their breath.

Angels themselves couldn't be better than men in love declare that they will be.

Congress And Civil Liberties

Nariman On "Outrageous Abuse Of Power"

SERIOUS ENCROACHMENT ON CIVIL LIBERTIES BY EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES

A general meeting of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union was held, on Sunday evening, at the Servants' of India Society's premises, under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central).

The Secretary of the Union read out the annual report, of the activities of the Union during the last year.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, speaking on the report observed that the Union did not come to the high expectations entertained at the time when the Union was started. The necessity of a Civil Liberties Union was more urgent at present than in the time of the old bureaucratic regime. During the old regime, the Congress, as an organisation of the people, acted as the watchdog of the people's liberties and rights. Unfortunately that vigilance had disappeared since the Congress accepted office. They hoped that when the Congress Government was established there would be no necessity for a civil liberties organization. But the record of the Congress Government in this behalf was very tragic. Section 144 was utilised by the Bombay Government to prevent certain papers from expressing their views on a controversial measure like the Property Tax.

Mr. Nariman then referred to several other acts of Government, which he considered to be an outrageous abuse of power.

"Under such circumstances," he said, "either the Civil Liberties Union functions actively or exist no more."

He made the suggestion that the Union should be closely associated with the Legal Aid Society and steps be taken to make it an active, kicking and virile organisation.

"FRIENDS TURN INTO FOES."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, speaking next, stated that for 3 years the Bombay Congress Government had been encroaching upon the Civil Liberties of the public, and yet no Congress Committee had protested. "Those who were protagonists of Civil Liberty," he added, "have now become actual enemies of such liberties."

Referring to the Northbrook Garden firing, Mr. Mehta said that people had a right to know whether the firing was justified. He then cited various instances to show that the position of Civil Liberties had deteriorated.

He criticised the Congress Committees in keeping mum over the encroachment on Civil Liberties of the people. "All are observed," he added, "with the idea of peace and order, but none with freedom and liberty."

Continuing he said he hoped that the next year report, instead of being a mere record of the acts of the Government, would be a record of resistance to any encroachment on Civil Liberties.

Mr. Ezekiel observed that the necessity of the Civil Liberties Union was more to-day than ever before, and hoped that it would resist any onslaught on the people's Civil Liberties.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said that the Union was necessary "everywhere under all Governments."

Referring to the use of Section 144 by the Bombay Government recently, he said: "It passes my imagination that this Section could be used by Government against a paper to prevent it from criticising their action. But the worse was that the Minister-in-Charge defended its use, meaning thereby that he would have no hesitation to use it again in future.

WEAKNESS, THE CAUSE?

Explaining the present attitude of the Congress Government to Civil Liberties, he said that that attitude was an outcome of the fact that the Congress Government was feeling that their position was weak. The reasons for such feeling of weakness were their inability to fulfil all the large promises given to the masses, the growing dissensions among Congressmen and so on. So when the weakness was there they wanted to show outwardly that they were strong.

The following office-bearers were elected for the current year: —President: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Vice-Presidents:—Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. B. G. Horniman and Prof. K. T. Shah. Secretaries:—Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. A. S. R. Chari, Mr. I. A. Ezekiel, and Miss Gokhale.

Among the members of the Executive Committee are Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. S. V. Parulekar, Mr. I. Yagnik, Mr. Nimbkar, Mrs. Hathising and Mr. S. C. Joshi

REPORT OF C. L. UNION.

The following are extracts from the annual report of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union:—

In April 1938, the Bombay Government rushed through the legislature a measure amending the city of Bombay Police Act with a view to giving considerably wider powers to the Commissioner of Police who has since then been enabled to deport from Bombay almost any individual whom he decides to be 'undesirable'. The Act, as amended, took away the powers of high Court to review such orders passed by the Commissioner of Police. The Executive Committee of the Union, by means of a resolution, protested against this measure which is a menace to the liberties of the people of Bombay.

FIRING AT DHARAVI

The Government of Bombay had refused to concede the demand of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union for the appointment of an independent Committee to enquire into the firing at Dharavi, on the ground that the prosecutions against those who were alleged to have participated in the riot were pending Though more than six months have elapsed since the conclusion of the case, no public enquiry has been instituted. The judgement in the case shows that the demand of the Union was not unjustified. The Magistrate, thought it proper to impose the sentence of a fine only, ranging between Rs. 50 and 75, on 24 out of 32 accused who were charged of causing a riot so serious and grave as to justify firing by the Police. The request of one of the accused for an appealable sentence was not granted by the Magistrate.

FIRING ON 7TH NOVEMBER

On 7th November 1938, the Police resorted to firing on gatherings of workers in Bombay who had gone on strike to protest against the Industrial Disputes Bill. As a result of the firing two workers died and 14 were injured. Government appointed a Committee to enquire into the disturbances. The representatives of workers did not appear before the Committee as they come to the conclusion that the terms of reference were prejudicial, and the composition of the Committee was not such as to inspire their confidence.

USE OF CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) ACT

The Government of Bombay have made use without compunc-

(Continued on Page 8 Col 2)

World Achievement

A Long, Long Trail

From the startling achievements of inventors and scientists let us turn aside to see what hikers and ramblers can do.

This may sound very tame by comparison, but notice the wonderful thing which they have given America—the Appalachian trail from Mount Katahdin amid the forest of Maine to Mount Oglethorpe in Georgia. This amazing track goes on and on and on for no less than 2,000 miles.

This is an achievement, surely. For ten years enthusiastic ramblers chopped down trees, set to work to saw great trunks, cleared undergrowth, and by sheer hard work and magnificent co-operation brought into being a trail on the top of the hills the like of which we shall not find elsewhere. It runs on and on along the Atlantic highlands.

Originated by Mr. Benton MacKaye, the object of the organisation which saw its task completed in 1934, was to enable people to enter their ancient heritage. The Appalachian Trail Conference got together in 1925, various groups of ramblers undertaking to be responsible for their own section.

Already thousands have walked along this lofty highway. If we should take the trail to-day we should find the trees clearly labelled and models of animals here and there. Flowers and rocks, all are named for us, and the walk along this modern way must be one of the most thrilling experiences of its kind anyone could ever hope to enjoy.

NAVAL DRY DOCK AT SYDNEY

Australian Cabinet To Accommodate Biggest Battleship

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The construction of a naval Dry dock capable of taking the largest battleship afloat will soon be decided by the Australian Cabinet, states the "Sunday Times" Sydney correspondent. At present, Sydney is the most favoured site, though other locations are being considered. Strategically albany in West Australia is favoured, because its southernly location makes it less liable to attack. It is approximately the same distance steaming from Singapore as Sydney and the route is far less liable to attack than the Eastern seaboard. It also has the advantage of being nearer to Trincomalee and Simon Towns bases than Sydney.—Reuter.

MONARCHY FOR SYRIA?

'Persistent Rumours' Denied

DAMASCUS, Aug. 5.

A report from Amman that the Prime Minister of Irak Nuri Said would arrive by air on Monday is connected in some quarters with persistent rumours of steps being taken to establish monarchy in Syria.

The deduction is doubless drawn because the journey was unexpected.

In well-informed circles, denial is again given to these rumours.

Reports appearing abroad to the effect that a French delegation has gone to Amman to offer the Crown of Syria to Emir Abdullah, Ruler of Transjordania are described as totally unfounded.—Reuter.

'WORST DEFEATS' FOR ROOSEVELT

Record Of 76th U. S. Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.

The Senate approved Jones Bill authorising the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell cotton and other surplus agricultural products abroad at less than the world price for storage purposes.

The Senate and the House of Representatives adjourned 'sine die'. The seventy-sixth Congress enacted some half a dozen major laws dealing President Roosevelt some of the worst defeats of his six years' office and raising Government spending to a new peace-time record exceeding thirteen thousand million dollars. —Reuter.

DEFICIENCY BILL FOR WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

A Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives has agreed on the terms of President Roosevelt's Deficiency appropriations Bill which now amounts to 165 million dollars.

This is 131 million dollars more than the sum previously approved by the House.

The Committee agreed on the retention in the Bill of 119,599 thousand dollars for the commodity credit corporation to be used in bolstering farm prices.

The Bill was returned to the Senate which approved it by 58 votes to four. It has now gone to the White House for President Roosevelt's approval.—Reuter.

POTEMKIN RECEIVES SEEDS & NAGGIAR

MOSCOW, Aug. 5.

M. Potemkin to-day received Sir William Seeds and M. Naggiar to discuss the programme for the reception of British and French missions.

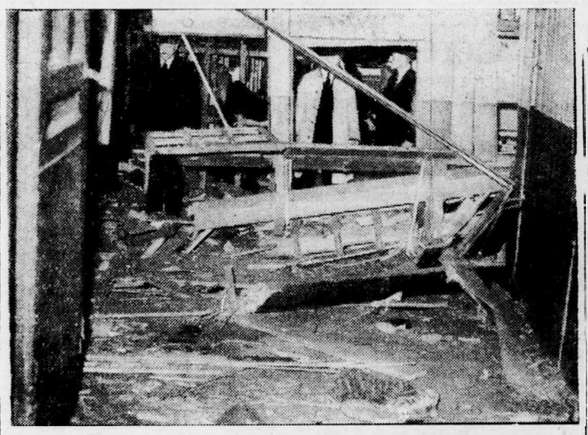
No development in the negotiations is expected pending Mr. Strang's personal report to London on the situation.

The military conversations are expected to overshadow politics for the time being and it is probable that no decisive agreement on the Pact will be reached before military talks are well under way.—Reuter.

Juliana's Condition

SOESTDIJK, Aug. 6.

A communique states that the condition of Princess Juliana and her daughter continues to give every reason for satisfaction.—Reuter.



Only a day after the announcement in mail week of the discovery of the Irish Republican Army's "Plan S" outlining details for a vigorous terrorist campaign, a big explosion occurred in the parcels office at King's Cross Station—one of London's big termini.

One man had his leg blown off and latest estimates place the number of injured as at least 14. The fire brigade, large forces of police and several ambulances were rushed to the station.

WOMEN IN I.R.A. EXPULSIONS

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Sir Samuel Hoare has signed four further I. R. A. Expulsion orders bringing the total to 57 including five prohibition orders.

Among those already deported are two women one of whom is said to be considered the leader of I.R.A. women sympathisers in London. —Reuter.

REPUBLICAN MEETING BANNED

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Eire Government has banned a meeting convened by the Irish Republican prisoners and dependants of the National Aid Society which was to have been held at Tipperary to-morrow evening and at which Madame Maud Gonne McBride, Miss Mary McSweeney and other prominent Republicans were to have spoken. —Reuter.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

THE NEW INSPECTOR WADE STORY "POISON THORN" WILL APPEAR IN THE ISSUE OF WEDNESDAY 9th INSTANT

SPAIN SAFE FOR FRANCO

New Decree Out To Make Falangists A Decisive Influence

PARIS, Aug. 5.

General Franco's decree modifying the Falangist Party is considered as a first step towards important ministerial changes, states a message from Madrid.

The chief aim of the Decree is evidently to make the Falangists a decisive influence in the life of new Spain with general Franco as the direct head of the Executive Government.

The Generalissimo's own authority is considerably fortified. He will have supreme command of the militia but will delegate powers to someone directly responsible to him.—Reuter.

THUNDER-STORMS AND FLOODS RAGE IN ENGLAND

Trees Uprooted: Playgrounds Damaged

LONDON, August 6

Thunder-storm, cloudbursts and floods which have hitherto heralded August in England are now followed by what is described as "Hurricane tropical intensity", which struck Chelmsford recreation ground during the night, and tore up a dozen huge elm trees. Gaping holes were left in Macadam paths and grass playgrounds. Occupants of nearby houses were awakened by the roar of the wind followed by the cracking of trunks as one by one big leaf covered trees, some 40 feet high, came toppling down.—Reuter.

OPEN AIR BOXING

MONTE CARLO, Aug. 5.

In open air boxing organised by the National Sporting Club of London, at which the Duke and Duchess of Windsor were present, Peter Kane defeated Pierre Louis, French Bantam Weight Champion.

The towel was thrown in the third round Johnny Cusik, British and Empire Featherweight Champion, outpointed Bernard Leroux, former French Bantam Weight champion. Both were ten round bouts.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUERS CONDEMN FIRING ON CITY PROCESSIONISTS

Enquiry Committee Appointed To Submit Early Report

BOMBAY, Sunday

A special meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League was held to-day at 3 p. m. (S. T.) to deliberate on the incidents which occurred in connection with the Muslim procession of 1st August, 1939, and it passed the following resolution:—

(1) "The Committee regrets that from the very start the Police Commissioner thought it fit and tried to prevent the organiser from taking out a procession whose obvious object was to demonstrate peacefully the grievances and the volume of opposition of the Mussalmans against the measure of the Government, and the method of taxation adopted, particularly the Property and Sales Taxes.

"The Committee recognises the inherent right of the people to organise processions, as one of the methods of demonstrating their grievances against any unjust measure of the Government in a peaceful manner and congratulates Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the organisers and the Mussalmans of Bombay, who were in thousands (and estimated to be nearly a lakh) and followed throughout the route as laid down by the Police Commissioner. .

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

"The Committee deplore that almost at the termination of the procession the Police opened fire on some members of the procession, thereby causing serious injuries to about 30 people, according to the information placed before the Committee so far. The Committee is further informed that the firing was opened by the Police prematurely; without warning and without justification, and hereby appoints a Committee consisting of: Messrs. M. A. Chaiwala, Fazlullah Khan, I. I. Chundrigar, Musaji E. Patel and M. M. S. Ispahani (Convener), to enquire into the unfortunate incident and make the report to the Committee, as early as possible."

(2) "The Committee deeply sympathises in their suffering with those who have been injured, and the members of their family, caused by the unjustifiable firing opened upon the members of the procession by the police."

(3) "The Committee entirely condemns the executive order passed by the Congress Ministry under section 144, of the Criminal Procedure Code, putting a ban of censorship upon a section of the Press which is opposed to the measure, whereas the section of the press that is supporting the Government was free from any such ban with regard to the publishing of any article, news or criticism against the measure enacted by the Government imposing Property-Tax in Bombay, Ahmedabad and urban areas. Such flagrant abuse of section 144 has no parallel and constitutes the blackest mark in the history of repressive measures adopted by any previous Government, and strikes at the root of the precious rights of the people, and the Press, to criticise any measures of the civilized Government **fearlessly and independently."**

Japanese Forces Beaten Back

Chinese Successes On Several Fronts North Of Hankow

CHUNGKING, August 5.

CHINESE SUCCESSES ON SEVERAL FRONTS ARE REPORTED IN DESPATCHES RECEIVED HERE TO-DAY.

CHINESE FORCES NORTH OF HANKOW ARE STATED TO HAVE LAUNCHED A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AND CAPTURED MING KANG ON THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Japanese were reported to have started an offensive in this region last week advancing north along the Railway with Sinyang as their base.

All the Japanese forces which landed recently at Wangmoon near Macao are reported to have been forced back to their warships.—Reuter.

IS BRITAIN SO HELPLESS?

China's Reaction To Chamberlain's Statement

CHUNGKING, August 6.

Apprehension regarding British Policy towards China following Anglo-Japanese Agreement has been somewhat allayed by Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons yesterday, which has however been received here with mixed feelings.

Some people are pleased at the frank way in which Mr. Chamberlain dealt with the situation in the Far East while others believe that no good can be gained from the statement, which they assert only revealed Britain's relative weakness in the Far East but doubt however is expressed whether Britain is in fact "so helpless" since she has effective means other than a powerful fleet for checking Japan.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S "NO" TO BR. PROTEST

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6.

The Japanese Consulate-General at Tientsin has rejected the British protest against the attack on offices of British-owned firms yesterday according to a semi-official Japanese report received here.

The Japanese authorities asserted that they had nothing to do in the matter.—Reuter.

Guerillas Cripple Japanese Divisions

PEIPING, Aug. 5.

An anti-American demonstration was held at Shihkia Chuang, 170 miles south of Peiping, it is learned here to-day.

Travellers from Shansi report that the activity of Chinese Guerillas and abnormally heavy rains have crippled at least two Japanese divisions in South East Shansi which are believed to have suffered terrific losses.—Reuter.

Chinese Trucks And Warehouses Blown Up

TOKYO, August 6

Japanese naval planes blew up 60 Chinese trucks and 12 warehouses, near Chennankwan, close to the French Indo-China border when they attacked a convoy of several hundred trucks. According to a Japanese communique.—Reuter.

59 JAPANESE WAR 'PLANES SHOT DOWN

Manchurian Border Clashes: Soviet Mongol Troops' Claim

MOSCOW, Aug. 6.

Fifty-nine Japanese Manchukuan warplanes were shot down in the last ten days by Soviet Mongolian forces during airfights on the Manchurian border according to a communique issued by the Soviet Headquarters in Mongolia.

It is claimed that Soviet Mongolians lost only six 'planes in the same period.

Soviet Mongol troops are stated to have held the ground against the constant attempts of Japanese-Manchukuan troops to make a wedge in the Soviet lines and repulsed all attacks with great losses for enemy.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT ALLAHABAD

Sec. 144 Promulgated: Armed Police In Disturbed Area

ALLAHABAD, August 6.

Section 144 has been promulgated by the District Magistrate of Allahabad, in view of the tense atmosphere created by a dispute over an alleged Muslim graveyard near the Ram Lila ground.

A press communique issued by the District Magistrate, states that Pajawa Ram Lila Committee started building a boundary wall round the Ram Lila ground. A petition was made by a Muslim that its western portion comprising a strip of raised ground was a Muslim graveyards. The matter was under enquiry before a Magistrate, and the parties agreed to produce respective evidence on August 7.

Hindus and Muslims began to gather. The City Magistrate, the Kotwal, the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate reached the scene, and a posse of armed police was sent for. Order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. was at once promulgated by the District Magistrate and announced on the spot. Necessary police arrangements have been made.

FOUR INJURED.

(Later).—Four persons were slightly injured and received treatment in hospital. Armed police has been posted in the disturbed area.

Hon. Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U. P. Assembly, who arrived here this morning, on a short visit from Lucknow, visited the scene of the occurrence.

MEETING ABANDONED.

Following the promulgation of Section 144, a public meeting organised by the Muslim League for this evening has been abandoned. A procession in this connection was asked by the authorities to disperse.—A. P.

CLOSEST COLLABORATION BETWEEN BRITAIN AND TURKEY

Outcome Of Admiral Cunningham's Visit

ISTANBUL, August 6

Admiral Cunningham left Istanbul for Cyprus, aboard the flagship "Warspite", with the escort of destroyers, thus completing his visit to Turkey. Large crowds thronged the shores of the Bosfhorus to check the departing squadron which was escorted by vessels of the Turkish navy.

At a farewell dinner given by the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Navy, Admiral Cunningham referred to the visit as "a historic event consecrating the closest collaboration between Britrail smash to four.—Reuter

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What Prohibition Will Lead To

"British Government Will Be Compelled To Allow More Powers"

MR. LATTHE'S ENLIGHTENING SPEECH ON MINISTERS' ROLE IN BUILDING POPULAR STRENGTH

SATARA, August 6.

"The Prohibition experiment may soon compel the Bombay Ministry to ask the British Government to allow them more powers."

Thus observed the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister explained the present political position, and answered criticism of the present Congress policies, while presiding over the second anniversary of the Servants of the Satara People Society to-day.

The Society was started two years ago by Messrs. R. G. Soman, M. L. C. and P. K. Shiralkar, M. L. A. under whose auspices, three workers looked after the many grievances of the District people and tried to remove them.

Referring to the contention that the Congress Ministries have not been helping in the attainment of the Congress goal of political freedom the Hon. Minister said that the people forget that the Congress never claimed that office acceptance alone would achieve the goal. That depended primarily on the country's readiness to secure Power by unity and sacrifice Ministries, he claimed, could keep out of Power those who were likely to hamper this process and could at best facilitate the growth of national strength.

The first object had already been achieved by the Congress. The attainment of the second object depended on following the legislative and administrative policies based on compromise between varying interests in the country. Identification with any one interest, for instance Labour or Capital would lend to class wars which would in turn lead to a weakening of national unity.

NATIONAL ORGANISATION

Champions of sectional interests attack the Ministries, he declared, for not being holehoggers in their activities. But this is the inevitable result of the Congress being the representative of the whole nation and not either Hindu, Muslim, Labour, Landlord or Tenant.

Are Ministries strengthening the country for the fight for freedom? The answer to this question, he said, depended on what was understood by strength. If it was moral strength produced by increasing unity and self-sacrifice the Congress Ministries were following the only possible policies. If they did not succeed better, the season was that the people were not backing them up as they should.

WHO SHOULD START C. D.

Critics said that the Ministries were sticking to office. Why then did not the majority in the Congress decide that they should resign or create deadlocks. If the Ministries are pledged to follow Congress decisions and if the people are ready to adopt alternative programmes the correct way to proceed was to pursuade the Congress to adopt those programmes. But even if Civil Disobedience is to be adopted the Congress should adopt it and not cranks or fanatics or shortsighted hotheads.

He pointed out that the Ministry-programme has good many opportunities for pending the constitution to purposes of national freedom provided the people were ready. Prohibition, he declared, may soon require the Bombay Ministry to ask the British Government to allow them more powers. But if the people were ready to support this they must themselves organise public opinion in such a way that the revenue from Excise largely disappeared from the province and men forced the issue between the Centre and the Province.

Without such a mass organisation. Prohibition would be difficult in our rural areas interpersed with forests and States. The question really is, he declared, not what the Ministers are doing but what the country is organised enough to do. Provincial jealousies, communal distrust, lack of discipline and self-sacrifice these are our true difficulties. Impatience with the existing conditions without removing them will surely lead to failure. When people get ready the Ministries can be easily disbanded or replaced. They only reflect public strength or weakness and are in no sense its cause.—United Press.

CONGRESS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

(Continued from Page 7.)

tion of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, to the repeal of which they were pledged. It seems to their policy to use it only in trade dispute while the intentions of the framers of the law were never to apply the section regarding picketing to trade disputes. With the present Government the application of this law in trade disputes has been a daily affair of routine. More than 20 members of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, were arrested under its provisions. It will be of some interest to know how this repressive measure is being abused. Antone Fernandis, a seaman, was arrested on 30th January for alleged disorderly behaviour in a public place and was immediately released on a bail of Rs. 2 He was again arrested for the same offence on 31st January under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, which made the offence cognisable and non-bailable. This may be one of the many instances of the abuse of this repressive piece of legislation.

SECTION 144, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

Trade disputes in which Government have not made use of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code for restricting the civil liberties of the working classes have become very rare. In a trade dispute at Gokak several orders under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code were issued by the District Magistrate, Belgaum. The employers had dismissed 1452 workers. The orders of the District Magistrate restricted the liberties of only those workers who were dismissed.

USE OF SEC. 48(1) OF DISTRICT POLICE ACT.

The Government of Bombay is also responsible for making use of section 48(1) of the District Police Act IV of 1890 for the purpose of deporting 16 persons who were helping the workers at Gokak who were on strike. The reason for deporting them, as stated by the District Magistrate, is that they were "the leaders of the body of persons whose movements were causing danger to the peaceful working of the mills, and who were arousing alarm amongst the employees of the said mills."

USE OF PRESS EMERGENCY POWERS' ACT.

During the year under report the Government of Bombay demanded security from a number of newspapers under the Section 4 of the Press Emergency Powers Act of 1931. This Act was condemned by all sections of the public as most reactionary and repressive. The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress which met in Ahmedabad in September 1931 had condemned the Act in unequivocal terms. It will be interesting to note that this Act does not differ materially from Ordinance No. 2 of 1930.

BAN ON COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA.

The Communist Party of India has been declared illegal by the Government of India. By refusing to recommend to the Government of India to lift the ban on the Communist Party, the Government of Bombay have signified the approval of the Act of the Communist Party. the Government of Bombay is of the view that the Communist Party does not deserve to enjoy the freedom of organisation.

A Short Story

Purely Hazard

By JAMES FREEMAN

When Dr. Henry saw the jewel he knew that this was the moment he had been waiting for. He opened his bag under pretext of looking for some medicine. The automatic was lying in the secret compartment. His fingers closed over the handle and he straightened up.

Surprisingly, Bige Littlefield seemed to have anticipated the act. As Dr. Henry fired, Bige dropped sidewise in his chair behind, the desk. Then, to Dr. Henry's astonishment, he saw a gun in Bige's hand.

Dr. Henry's shot had missed. With a roar of rage he leaped forward, striking aside Bige's gun even as it was discharged. With his left hand he clutched the old man's shirt front. With his right he brought the butt of his automatic down with crushing force on Bige's head.

The old man slumped forward in his chair without a word. Breathing hard, Dr. Henry came around the desk and placed his hand over Bige's heart. As he expected, it had stopped. No man with Bige Littlefield's heart affliction could have withstood that crushing blow

Dr. Henry now worked methodically. First he picked up the jewel, gloated over it momentarily, then stowed it in the secret compartment of his bag along with his automatic. Then he stood for a moment considering. There was a bullet hole in the wall behind him. This was good. It would confirm his story that Bige had shot at him. But there was another bullet hole in the wall behind Bige.

Dr. Henry's eyes darted around the room, lighted upon a picture on the left-hand wall. Smiling thinly, he took down the picture and hung it on the wall behind Bige's desk, covering the bullet hole. Then he stood still a moment, eyes darting about, mentally going over the story he had decided upon. Things had worked out fine. Now he wouldn't have to flee, as he first planned.....

Inspector Steve Beaumont stood near the door of Bige Littlefield's study. Near him was Lev Simons, a plain-clothes detective. Dr. Henry sat in an armchair near the desk behind which Bige sprawled in his slumped forward, lifeless position.

"Now, Doctor, begin right at the beginning and make it as brief as possible." As the inspector spoke his eyes swept the room. They lingered on one object, moved to another, then another. It was as if he were photographing every detail with his mind.

Dr. Henry wiped his glasses. His face wore a haggard, grief-stricken expression. "I dropped in to pay my weekly visit. Bige had been suffering from heart attacks,

No man with Bige Littlefield's heart affliction could have withstood that crushing blow.

you know. Also, he had been failing mentally. This I did not realize until evening."

"Well, go on. Go on." The inspector's glance had found the bullet hole in the wall opposite the desk and become riveted upon it.

"To-night," continued Dr. Henry, "Bige asked me point-blank if I thought he had much longer to live. I knew it would do no good to lie. I told him if he were careful he might live six months He was like a madman. He seized a gun from his desk drawer and levelled it at my head. 'Damn you, Henry,' he snarled, 'if I'm on the verge of dying, it's your fault. You're going to die with me.' I leaped forward just as he fired, knocked the gun aside and struck him as hard as I could on the jaw. He fell backwards and down. He struck his head on the corner of the desk in his downward plunge. His heart couldn't stand such a blow. He died instantly."

Inspector Beaumont's eyes came away from the bullet hole in the wall, sought out the doctor. Littlefield was a collector of rare jewels, wasn't he?"

Dr. Henry lifted his brows in well feigned surprise.

"Yes. Now that you speak of it, I believe he was."

"I believe so too." Beaumont strode across to the desk. "The wound on the dead man's head is a bruise, not a cut as would be inflicted by the corner of a desk. Moreover, it is squarely on top of his head, not on the side. How about that, Doctor?"

Dr. Henry spread his hands. As yet he felt no alarm. "Should I explain it? Everything happened so suddenly."

"I see. Also, when a man is punched in the jaw, he falls backwards, not forward, as Littlefield seems to have done."

"Indeed?"

"Also. I'll bet dollars to doughnuts you've a gun on you with one bullet discharged!"

"Come, come, Inspector. I defy you to find such a weapon."

"Good. Lev, never mind the good doctor's pockets, examine his medicine bag. Step lively."

The detective bent over the doctor's bag. Beaumont watched the physician's face, but not until Lev Simons' hand accidentally sprung the catch to the secret compartment, revealing the automatic, did Henry appear concerned. Then he found himself staring down the barrel of another automatic, held in Beaumont's hand.

"You see, Doctor," the inspector explained easily, "you are probably not as good a criminal as you are a physician. When you removed that picture from the wall you forget that pictures that hang on walls for long prevent the bleaching of the wall paper, and therefore leave the outline of where they have hung. It was purely hazard on my part you had removed the picture to cover a second bullet hole. But then, after all, why else would you want to shift the position of a picture Doctor?"

Dr. Henry made no answer. There was no answer he could make.

VICEROY IN HISSAR

Tribute To Punjab Govt. For Extensive Famine Relief Works

HISSAR, Aug. 6.

The Viceroy replying to addresses of welcome presented by the Hissar District Board and the Hissar District Soldiers' Board at Hissar on Sunday said:

Sir Sikander, Mr. Hearn and gentlemen:—

You all know how, as a countryman, I enjoy visiting rural areas and seeing the country-people of India against their true and proper background. As an old soldier too it is always a great pleasure for me to meet old soldiers and those who have upheld the great martial traditions of the Punjab in all parts of the world. The tradition of loyalty in the Punjab is a great one and I am confident that in these troublous times the Punjab still remains true to this great tradition that it always had.

REPLY TO DT. BOARD'S ADDRESS

Gentlemen of the District Board, in your address you refer to some of the pressing needs of this District, arising particularly from the difficult times through which you have just passed. You will not, I know, expect me to make promises to you in my reply. You must of course look to your ministers to consider such claims as you feel you can justinably make.

I note with pleasure the appreciative terms in which you speak of the efficiency and generosity of the measures taken by Government to deal with this famine. I would like myself to take this opportunity of paying my tribute also to the measures which they have taken in this connection. I have perused with great interest reports dealing with the steps taken by Government, and I am deeply impressed by their completeness and by the scale and the value of the work which they record.

EXTENSIVE RELIEF WORKS.

The relief works, of which the carefully devised sanitary and hygienic arrangements have been so marked a feature, have been both extensive and useful. The sustained efforts which the Medical and Public Health Departments of the Punjab Government have been making to safeguard the health of the population in these famine-stricken areas have been outstanding, and I have noted with particular interest the efforts made to supply the deficiency in vitamins in the ordinary diet by the distribution of carrots and cod liver oil.

REPLY TO SOLDIER'S BOARD.

As I mentioned before, it is always a great pleasure to meet old soldiers and I was much interested to hear the activities of the Hissar District Soldiers' Board. It is clear that despite the lack of funds to which you refer the Board has been doing most active and useful work. I note with especial interest the assistance rendered by it in connection with the famine.

You will not expect me to deal at length with the interesting points you have raised in your address which relate to the particular problem of the martial classes to which I listened with the greatest interest.

I note with satisfaction the resolution that in the event of war the martial classes of the Hissar District would offer their services in person and place all their resources at the disposal of Government. As I have said before, these renewed assurances of loyalty are encouraging in times such as these. I only pray that circumstances should not arise in which you should be called upon to put into effect this resolution.—A.P.

Join Genuine Federation Or Be Wiped Out

Satyamurti's Grave Warning To Indian Princes

Free India Should Transcend All Barriers Of Caste And Creed

That the whole of India, bordered by the Himalayas and the Indian Ocean, was one geographical unit and that Indian Nationalism was to be thought of only in terms of that unit, was the theme of a lecture, delivered by Mr. S. Satyamurti at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, on Sunday evening.

The meeting which was organised under the auspices of the Goa Congress Committee, was presided over by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

Mr. Ignatius Fonseca, president of the Goa Congress Committee, in asking Mr. Desai to take the Chair, narrated the hardships of the residents of Goa and said that a Goa Congress Committee had to be opened in Bombay because of the regime of repression prevailing in Goa.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, in the course of his preliminary remarks said that the attitude of the Christian minority was undergoing a significant and welcome change. People in India had become accustomed to think in terms of their own narrow groups, and as long as that attitude persisted the growth of Nationalism would be impeded. Nationalism was coincident with India and India had got to be free as a whole, and not any part of it alone.

Mr. Satyamurti, in the course of his speech, complimented the Christian community for being almost the only minority community which did not demand separate electorates. He hoped that they would not develop the inferiority complex to demand special protection.

It was to be regretted, he said that the people of Goa could not enjoy the privileges enjoyed by the residents of British India. The course of events in India and the world required the amalgamation of the French and Portuguese possessions with the rest of India. A free India would not tolerate these relics of historical accidents. But at the same time he pointed out that the freedom of the people of Goa must come from themselves. He hoped that the Portuguese Government would see their way to conferring fundamental rights on their subjects.

Turning to the Indian States, Mr. Satyamurti said that they did not represent the survival of the fittest. The law of the survival of the fittest might be a biological fact, but it was not a historical fact. The best States had offered fight to the English invader and had died fighting. It was the worst States that had survived. The pathetic faith of some of the States in the Paramount Power was the latest evidence of this historical fact.

He thought that the smaller States could not continue to exist individually, but had to sub-federate. As for the larger States their future depended upon themselves. Whether they joined any Federation or not they could not stem the rising tide of democracy.

JOIN FEDERATION OR DIE

He would suggest to their Highnesses that they should emulate the example of their Leige Lord and Master, the King of England, who reigned but did not govern. The future and security of the States depended on the affection of the people of India and not on British guns. If they wanted to exist they must join a genuine Federation, else tney would be wiped out.

Turning to the North West Frontier, Mr. Satyamurti pointed out that the British Government was spending crores after crores of rupees to keep the tribal territory under their control, but had failed. He said that the policy towards the tribal area must change completely. No attempt should be made to deprive the tribal people of their freedom, but India should seek to serve them by economic reorganisation and education.

The policy of the British Government towards Afghanistan was most uncertain. This was due to the Russian bogey. But a free India would extend to the border of Aghanistan, and India would have a permanent treaty of friendship with that country.

Turning eastward, Mr. Satyamurti pointed out that Nepal, which was an independent State was supplying cannon-fodder for the British Empire in return for ten lakhs of rupees a year. A free India would not tolerate this state of affairs. Nepal might merge with India, or remain independent; but in any case she could not be allowed to serve the purposes of the British Empire. This applied equally to the other border States, like Bhutan or Tibet.

This would also apply to neighbouring countries like Ceylon and Burma. Mr. Satyamurti pointed out, how the recent manifestation of anti-Indian feeling in Ceylon and Burma, had left untouched, the British settlers, who were the common exploiters of both India and those countries. India had tasted the bitter cup of slavery too long to want to curtail the freedom of Ceylon or Burma. But these countries could not be economically independent. They might merge with geographical India or be free as they wanted but a Free India would not allow them to continue as agents of British Imperialism.

WHAT FREE INDIA SHOULD BE

Lastly, Mr. Satyamurti referred to the position of Englishmen settled in India. A Free India would not allow them all the statutory advantages which they now enjoyed.

He envisaged a Free India as one geographical entity, transcending all barriers of caste and creed, and extending from the Himalayas to the seas.

THANA JAILOR CASE

Inspection Of Spot By Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 5.

At the resumed hearing of the European Jailor trial before Mr. A. G. Wells, Thana Sessions Judge and European British Assessors, an additional charge under Section 352 of I. P. C. (for the alleged Act of getting through a convict scavenger, some nightsoil and applying it to the face of Abdul Kadar the convict the complainant) was framed.

The accused L. G. Amey pleaded not guilty to the charge. Kherati Aziz, a convict and alleged to be an eye-witness to the incident was cross-examined by Mr. Ranadive for the defence. After the evidence of Dr. C. J. Vyas, the Medical Officer of the Thana Jail was recorded, the Court, the Assessors, the Public Prosecutor Mr. Chitre and the Defence Advocate went to the Thana jail to inspect the scene of the alleged offence. The hearing was adjourned till Monday the 7th instant.

Viceroy Leaves Delhi For Dehra Dun

NEW DELHI, August 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party after returning this afternoon from Hissar, left for Dehra Dun, to-night.—A. P.

THREE MEN FOUND TYPSY TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

Do People Consume Liquor Stocked On Eve Of Prohibition?

It is six days since Prohibition was inaugurated. But it seems it is still possible for some people to get drunk in a "dry" Bombay!

As many as three persons, who were suffering from effects of over drinking, were treated at the J. J. Hospital on Sunday.

It appears that two persons, obviously tipsy, were seen quarrelling with a gharrywala at Byculla on Sunday evening. A crowd collected to see the fun. Meanwhile a policeman intervened and marched them to the Police Station. When it was found that they were drunk, they were taken to the hospital, to take out some of the liquor inside them.

A little later, a man who was trying to get into tram at Dongri, suddenly wobbled and fell down. He was picked up and it was found that he was drunk. He also was removed to hospital.

Do these instances explain the large scale sale of liquor first in the eve of the enforcement of Prohibition on August 1?

MUTT AND JEFF- By BUD FISHER

DID THE LIONS GET THIS LION TAMER?
NO, HIS WIFE DID!
JEFF, MY BOY, OUT OF THE WHOLE TROUPE I'M PICKING YOU TO SUCCEED MUTT AS LION TAMER!
ME? OH, DON'T DO ME ANY FAVORS, PLEASE!
6-29
JUST THINK OF IT! YOUR NAME IN LIGHTS! FAME AND FORTUNE! SHORT HOURS AND BIG PAY! FIFTY BUCKS A WEEK TO START!
$50
-AND DO YOU REALLY THINK THAT I CAN TAME THE LIONS?
CERTAINLY! ALL YOU GOTTA DO IS MAKE THE LIONS BELIEVE YOU'RE NOT AFRAID OF THEM!
GR-R-OW-W
GO ON, TELL 'EM YOU'RE NOT A-SCARED OF 'EM!
GR-R
NOPE, MY MOTHER TOLD ME NEVER TO TELL A LIE!

PUNJAB WILL FOLLOW BOMBAY'S LEAD

Christian Leader Congratulates Kher Govt. On Their Prohibition Drive

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

Mr. K. L. Rama Ram, a well-known Christian Leader of Punjab, has sent a congratulatory letter to Hon'ble B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, on the introduction of Prohibition in Bombay, he says:—

"This is to offer my sincerest congratulations to you on the great victory you have achieved in enforcing Prohibition in Bombay which has been indeed glaringly notorious for the sale and use of liquor so far. We are trying to create and educate healthy public opinion in favour of Prohibition here and we do hope that in years to come the Punjab will follow the lead given by you. I assure you that you will have the active support of the majority of the people throughout the length and breadth of India. The Christian community who have always stood for total abstinence will extend to you their heartiest co-operation."

"We are thinking of calling a conference in October of all leading men who have been supporters of the Temperance cause to chalk out a programme which will lead to effective results. It might be made one of the important issues in the next elections of the Provincial Assembly. We are counting upon the help of the people of all communities. Perhaps in the Punjab, there are some peculiar difficulties but we are sure that they will be removed when once the people have made up their mind to make our country totally "dry".

He concludes: "You have done a lasting good to the cause of Temperance for which you will earn the gratitude of the posterity who will bless. The loss of revenue is only temporary and will be made up very rapidly by having fewer jails and less prosecutions.—A.P.

ARTIFICIAL SILK PRODUCTION IN GWALIOR

GWALIOR, Aug. 3.

Artificial silk manufacture industry is shortly to be started in Gwalior through private enterprises. A local capitalist has obtained permission by Gwalior Durbar to establish an artificial silk weaving factory in Gwalior. Applications have been invited from other capitalists and industrialists also for the establishment of a similar undertaking at Ujjain and negotiations in this connection are shortly expected to materialise. It is understood that steps are taken to explore the possibilities of manufacturing Rayon.

The consumption of artificial silk and mixed varieties of silk cloth in the Gwalior States is considerable and the yearly import of this commodity extends to several lakhs of rupees, and it is believed that the manufacture of silk in Gwalior is likely to be a successful and profitable venture.

Sir Maurice At Karelabagh

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

Sir Maurice Hallett who is 'en route' to England arrived at Karelabagh seadrome this morning at 7-0 a.m. by the Imperial Airways flying boat "Coogee".

He was received by the Collector, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, the Superintendent of Police, the Commanding officers of the Infantry and Military.

Sir Maurice Hallett took his breakfast at the seadrome after which the "Coogee" left for Karachi at 9-45 a.m.

Sir Maurice's A. D. C. accompanied him upto here.—A.P.

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The Taj Brand Inks
AS WELL AS THEIR Prices!
We prepare all kinds of EXCELLENT Writting Fluids, Powder, Tablets, Fountain Pen Inks, Sealing Wax, Office Gum & Pastes etc.
"They can easily take rank with the best foreign products" says Hon. Mr. Y. M. Nurie, Minister Govt. of Bombay.
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70, MOHAMMED ALI RD., BOMBAY. PHONE: 22358

JAIL REFORMS IN BIHAR

Conference Of Officials And Non-Officials At Ranchi

RANCHI, Aug. 3.

With a view to discussing the various problems relating to jail reforms, a conference of officials and non-officials will, it is understood, be held in the Council Chamber in the Secretariat building at Ranchi on the 13th August and subsequent two or three days. The Hon'ble the Prime Minister will preside and Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Parliamentary Secretary, will act as the Secretary of the conference.

Dr. P. K. Sen, Bar-at-Law, has also been invited to attend the conference.

Opinions have it is further understood, been expressed by men like Dr. P. K. Sen, Bar-at-Law, Lt.-Col. O. R. Unger, I. M. S., I. G. of Prisons, Lt.-Col. J. Chandra, I. M. S., and other superintendents of jails.

It may be noted that Dr. P. K. Sen along with Mr. K. B. Sahay, Parliamentary Secretary, visited all the Central Jails and important District Jails and then prepared his report on the subject.—"Searchlight".

CONGRESSMEN ASKED TO EXPLAIN

Cases For Taking Disciplinary Action In Delhi

NEW DELHI, August 5.

Several cases for taking disciplinary action against several Ward Congress Committees of Delhi City and certain individual Congressmen will come up for discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the Delhi City Congress Committee.

Mr. Phulchand Jain has been asked to explain by Maulana Imdad Sabri, General Secretary, Delhi City Congress Committee, as to whether it was a fact that he had presided over a meeting held under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sangh in which a vote of no-confidence was passed in the Delhi Provincial Election Tribunal which was duly elected by the Executive of the Provincial Congress Committee, Delhi.

Similar letters have also been addressed to Ward Congress Committees No. 8 and 16 that passed, it is understood, motions of no-confidence in the Election Tribunal.—United Press.

CUT IN CIVILIANS' SALARIES

"No" To Madras Govt.

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

The decisions of the Home Ministers' Conference held recently in Simla could hardly be binding on the Madras Government as the Conference was not a statutory body, said the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, replying to a question in the Madras Assembly which commenced its fourth session this afternoon in the remodelled Council Chamber in Fort St. George.

To a further question on the subject, the Premier said that neither the Home Minister nor any officer deputed by the Madras Government attended the Conference of Home Minister of Provincial Governments. He added that the Governments were not prepared to discuss the reason why none was deputed to the Conference.

In answer to another question, the Premier said that the Secretary of State for India was addressed by the Provincial Government to impose a moderate cut on the pay of members of the services covered by his rule-making powers, but the Secretary of State did not agree to the proposal.—A.P.

DALMIA CEMENT LTD.

New Issue of Rs. 40,00,000 Debentures

Dalmia Cement Limited, which was founded in 1937 with an authorised Capital of Rs. 5 crores and with the paid-up Capital of Rs. 1 crore is one of the big companies manufacturing cement in India started by Seth Ram Krishna Dalmia.

Dalmia Cement Limited, whose factories are situated at Kamptee, Trichinopoly and Dandot (the Punjab) is now issuing debentures of Rs. 40,000,000 bearing interest at 5 1/2 per cent per annum for which a first charge is created on the cement factories, power plants, etc., of the above factories. These debentures are redeemable in 1947 with the option of redemption at any time by giving three months' notice at a premium of Rs. 10 for every debenture of Rs. 500. The Managing Agents and some of their friends have arranged for the sale of 4,000 debentures of Rs 500 each worth Rs. 20,00,000 and the remaining 4,000 debentures of Rs. 500 each worth Rs. 20,00,000 are now offered to the public. This amount has been underwritten by well-known firms of local Share and Stock brokers. These debentures are raised for consolidating the position of Dalmia Cement Limited by utilising the proceeds for repayment of loans and making provision for additional working Capital for the development of the company's business.

The block account of the Company's land, machinery and buildings at cost price amounts to Rs. 85,49,959 as on 31st December, 1938, as shown in the annual audited balance sheet. Since then large amounts have been spent in erecting a second plant at Karachi and the plant at Dalmiapuram, construction of both of which is nearing completion and also in erecting the plant at Dandot, foundations of which are complete and further erection operations are in progress. Some of these new plants are expected to start work from the middle of next month.

One of the conditions on which these Debentures of Rs. 20,00,000 are offered to the public is that these debentures will be redeemable in 1947 but the Company will have the option of redemption at any time before that period by giving three months' notice at Rs. 510 for every Debenture of Rs. 500. It is understood that this provision is specially made in view of the important negotiations which are going on now between the Associated Cement Company Ltd. and the Dalmia Cement for their amalgamation. If the Amalgamation takes place, Dalmia Cement will repay the debentures at a premium of 2 per cent per annum.

The Prospectus of Dalmia Cement Limited appears on page 3.

RELEASE OF POLITICALS

(From Our Correspondent.)
JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

A public meeting convened under the auspices of the Town Congress Committee, with Thakur Lakshman Singh Chowan in the chair, unanimously passed the following resolution moved by Mr. Sawaimal Jain, and supported by Messrs. B. P. Tewari, Meherchand, Barrister; G. C. Verma, Dr. V. R. Sen and Mr. H. V. Kamath, ex-I.C.S.:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Jubbulpore feels deeply concerned over the condition of the hunger-striking political prisoners of Bengal and strongly appeals to the Bengal Government to release them forthwith.

"The meeting at the same time urges the Congress Working Committee to make the release of the political prisoners an all-India issue and create even a constitutional deadlock to bring pressure on the Central Government to secure their release.

"This meeting further assures the Bengal P. C. C. and Deshgourab Subhas Chandra Bose that in the event of their starting satyagraha for the release of the political prisoners, Jubbulpore would be prepared to send its quota of volunteers to Bengal to participate in the satyagraha.

For Securing Release Of Bengal Politicals

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The Congress Parliamentary Party in the Bengal Legislature met at the residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the party, to-day, under his presidentship and decided to co-operate fully with the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in all steps that the latter might take for securing the immediate and unconditional release of all politicals.—United Press.

KOLHAPUR'S TAX ON ELECTRICITY

(From Our Correspondent).
KOLHAPUR, August 3.

Last week's Kolhapur Gazette contains a notification declaring that H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja is pleased to levy a new tax on the consumers of electric light and power in the State (excluding the nine Jahagirs) since the 1st of June 1939.

The tax will be collected along with the monthly electric charges by the Kolhapur Electric Power Supply Company, at the rate of nine pies per unit upto 12 units, and 15 pies per unit above that limit. Durbar, Residency, Kolhapur Infantry and State officers on duty are exempted from this heavy tax. Hospitals and industries are also exempted.

Kolhapur Ban On "Bhagwa Zenda"

(From Our Correspondent).
KOLHAPUR, August 4.

The popular Marathi picture named Bhagwa Zenda or Sant Ramdas of Shri Saraswati Cinetone, Poona, which was being shown here at the Royal Talkies to crowded houses for the last eleven days or so, was forcibly stopped yesterday by the order of the District Magistrate, Kolhapur, who under instructions from the Durbar has banned the exhibition of the said historical film for its alleged capacity to wound the feelings of a section of Marathas belonging to the Maharaja's caste.

REDISCOVERED BY GANDHIJI

Mrs. Naidu On Gospel Of Khadi: New Bhandar Opened At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

"Gandhiji's gospel of Khadi is the gospel of the economic emancipation of India," declared Mrs. Sarojini Naidu while declaring open the Khadi Bhandar of the All-India Spinners' Association here this evening.

She recalled on the occasion the historic pledge taken by Gandhiji in 1919 that he would start the movement of Khadi if there were just five persons to sign the declaration pledging themselves to use Khadi. She felt proud that she was one of the first five to sign the pledge. She felt even greater pride that to-day the movement was one of the greatest women's movements the world had ever seen. Referring to the economic aspect of the Khadi cult she remarked that "even God does not come down to the hungry except in the shape of bread."

She further observed that the spinning wheel was no new discovery in India. It was in vogue in the Moghul period and Gandhiji only rediscovered it as stated by Sgr. Mussolini in the course of a communication to the Italian Consul-General in India while asking the latter to send him a specimen spinning wheel and a sample of Khadi.—United Press.

Dharwar Literacy Campaign

(From Our Correspondent)
DHARWAR, Aug. 4.

The work of the Literacy Campaign Committee is progressing satisfactorily in the Dharwar town. Till now, about 1,200 adults have expressed their willingness to learn and the work of organising and equipping classes for them is going on at top speed. Similarly classes are being organised for domestic servants, Municipal employees Hamals in the Market and others. The Propaganda Committee is organising meetings in all parts of the town.

Jaipur Satyagrahis Released

JAIPUR, August 6.

All the Satyagraha prisoners including Messrs. Hiralal Shastri, Chiranjilal Misra, Chiranjilal Agarwal, Kapurchand Pathi and Gaur who were detained at the Bassi Camp were released this evening a few days before the expiry of their sentences.

This action of the authorities closely following the return of H. H. Maharaja from England is regarded as very significant in local circles. It will be recalled that on the eve of the Maharaja's departure for England two months ago His Highness had several talks with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj which gave rise to speculations regarding his release but eventually the negotiations abruptly ended and His Highness left for England.—United Press.

Chota Singh Breaks All India Record

Patiala Runners Carry All Before Them In Poona Marathon Trial

Bombay Premier Congratulates 'Heroes' Who Are Taken In Procession By Local Sikhs

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 6.

The Patiala runners carried all before them in the All-India Marathon Race Trial run at Poona on Sunday morning—Chota Singh, Chajju Singh and Amar Singh finishing first, second and third respectively.

India's Marathon record of 3 hours five minutes held by S. S. Varma of Bombay since December, 1938, for a distance of twenty-six miles and 385 yards was broken to-day when Chota Singh of Patiala completed a distance in 2 hours 43 minutes and 43.8 seconds at the All-India Marathon race trial held here under the auspices of the Indian Olympic Association to select India's champion for the first International Classic Marathon run to be held in Greece on October 8.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, earlier before the start met the competitors who numbered 17 (one of the entrants being absent at the time) and hoisted the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association flag among the competitors there were S. S. Varma, holder of the previous record, C. S. A. Swamy of Bombay who represented India in the 1936 Olympic Games held in Berlin and Mr. Hinge of Aundh and L. V. Ghatpande of Poona over 50.

Chota Singh Takes Lead

A large crowd was present at the Deccan Gymkhana to see the start of the race, while eager spectators had lined the whole of the route of over 26 miles. The finish was witnessed by several thousand people.

Chota Singh and Chajju Singh both of Patiala who gained the lead soon after the start kept it up with good pace till the last. M. K. Gokhale of Bombay followed them as a good third till he dropped out after about 15 miles giving place to Amar Singh also of Patiala. Swamy had by this time maintained fourth place but gave up very near home at about 32 miles. Others to fall out were G. M. Andhratkar and Pte. Williamson both of Bombay.

Patiala Runners Brilliant Success

All the three Patiala runners carried off the laurels when they came:

Chota Singh, (first), (2 hrs. 43 mts. 43.8 secs.—new All India record).

Chajju Singh, (second), (3 hrs.)

Amar Singh, (third), (3hrs. 9 m. 10 sec.) followed by P. R. Ghatkar, (Bombay), K. D. Tripathi, (United Provinces), S. S. Varma, Mr. Hinge, L. V. Ghatpande Savekar (Bombay), L. D. Tambat (Bombay), Ellior Christian (Bombay) and Pte. Tandy (Bombay). The thirteenth man had not reached the finish till the Certificate presentation was over. Soon after they had finished the race the Patiala winners were garlanded and taken in procession by local Sikhs amidst shouts of 'Sat Shree Akal'. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher then presented certificates to competitors who completed the run of the whole track.

Premier's Congratulations

The Premier congratulated all the participants in the race and hoped that Chota Singh who had broken the Indian record and was well near the world record would give an equally brilliant account at Athens. He congratulated the organisers of the race on selecting Poona as the venue for the trial because it was in Poona twenty years ago that the idea of starting the Indian Olympic Association had first been conceived and had later taken root. He was glad that so many competitors had come forward to take part in the race as that showed the spirit to fight. Developing of good physique he continued, should form one of the ambitions of youth in the country who should realise the value of strength in the defence of the Nation. Concluding he hoped that India's representative at the Marathon Race at Athens would show to the world that India has, like great men, great thinkers, great politicians, great athletes too.

Mr. Mukerjee, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and Mr. K. N. Shirole, Municipal President who was also present welcomed the Premier.

Local Week-end Cricket

HINDUS DRAW WITH PARSIS

Engineer, W. Kothare And Hindlekar In Fine Batting Trim

Thanks to some accurate bowling by Heptulla—who captured 5 for 31 and a sound 40 by Hakim the Islam Gymkhana easily defeated the B. E. S. T. by 124 runs in the Week-end fixture of the teams, played on Sunday.

HINDUS DRAW WITH PARSIS

Some fine batting performances —W. Kothare's 65 and Engineer's 69 not out being the most prominent—were put up during the Hindu Gymkhana "A" v. Parsi Gymkhana encounter—(also played on Sunday)—the match ending in a draw, after batsmen of both sides had throughout enjoyed the upper hand over the respective bowlers. Excellent batting by the 'Merchants' and M. Gurtoo, and another spell of unplayable bowling by Patil helped another string of the Hindu Gymkhana "A" to convincingly defeat the Gaud Union S. C. by 159 runs.

SCORES.

Islam Cymkhana v B. E. S. T.

ISLAM GYMKHANA, 199 (Hakim 40, Tarapore 5 for 59).

B. E. S. T., 75 (M. Khan 40, Heptulla 5 for 31).

RESULT.

Islam Gymkhana won by 124 runs.

Hindu Gymkhana "A" v. Parsi Gymkhana

HINDU GYMKHANA, 264 (Hindlekar 51, W. Kothare 65, Jamsetjee 6 for 105).

PARSI GYMKHANA, 168 for 3 (Engineer 69 not out, F. K. Nariman 46).

RESULT

Match drawn.

Hindu Gymkhana "A" v. Gaud Union S. C.

HINDU GYMKHANA, 258 for 5 (dec.) (U. Merchant 74, M. Gurtoo 74 not out, V. Merchant 60).

GAUD UNION S. C., 99 (Patil 4 for 34, V. Merchant 3 for 36).

RESULT

HINDU GYMKHANA "A" won by 159 runs.

CUTCH FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE

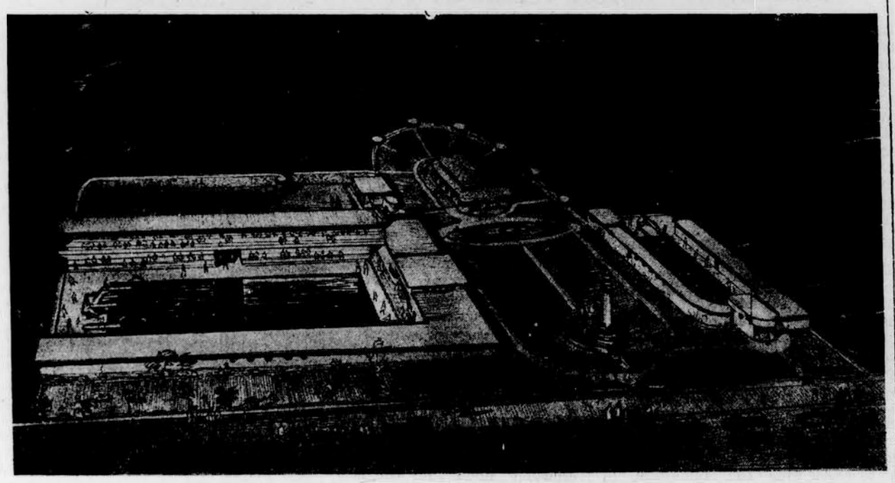
Seth Vallabhdas Natha's Donation

The Joint Hon. Secretary, Shree Cutch Famine Relief Committee, writes.—

I regret to inform you that through some misunderstanding an error had crept into the report submitted by us for publication to you and that the said error has appeared in the summary thereof published in your issue of 4-8-39 under the heading "Help Famine Striken Cutch Relief Committee formed in Bombay".

Instead of "Seth Vallabhdas Karsandas Natha has——promised Rs. 10.000 as the first instalment", please read "Seth Vallabhdas Karsandas Natha has donated Rs. 10.000."

Charni Road Swimming Pool Plan



Charni Road Swimming Pool Plan Progresses

Fees For Life Members To Be Increased After Six Weeks

How a few Hindu swimmers who were having a regular swim in a local Swimming Bath contrived to have a Hindu swimming Bath and Boat Club was narrated by Mr. Soonderdas Morarji at a lunch given to the representatives of the Press and some distinguished guests at New Era High School on Saturday afternoon. The Hindu swimmer, it appeared felt the necessity of a swimming bath for Hindus, men and women. Mr. Dwarkadas Champsey, a well-known business man donated a sum of Rs. 5,000 and thus set the ball rolling. Mr. Soonderdas then went to Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai a mill magnate, accompanied by his uncle. The scheme was explained to him and Mr. Mafatlal surprised Mr. Soonderdas by donating a sum of Rs. one lakh in memory of his late son Mr. Pransukhlal. Encouraged by this handsome donation Mr. Soonderdas went to several of his friends and soon collected a few thousands more, thus raising the amount to Rs. 1,50,000. The present Government were then approached and they were good enough to give a substantial portion of the foreshore that just opposite Charni Road Gardens. The whole area will be reclaimed and the scheme will include one swimming pool for men measuring 150 ft X 60 ft and a separate swimming pool for women measuring 70 ft X 35 ft. There will be also a Boat Club.

Men's pool will accommodate 400 to 500 swimmers at a time. The women's pool will be quite seperate under the supervision of women instructors. A pavillion will be built which will be used also as a Boat Club. The project will be named "Seth Pransukhlal Mafatlal Swimming Pools."

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

The trustees for the present have thrown open a list of life membership, Rs. 250 being the contribution from men and Rs. 150 from women members. The list of the life membership will remain open for six weeks for the present after which they propose to raise the fees. The patrooms will pay Rs. 1,000 and they will be entitled to all the privileges of life members which will extend to their wives also, of the Pools as well as the Club. The whole project will cost Rs. 3 lakhs and Messrs. Master, Sathe and Bhuta architects, will start work very soon.

AHMEDABAD CRICKET BOARD

New Office-bearers Elected At Annual General Meeting

AHMEDABAD.

The annual General Meeting of the Central Board of Cricket, Ahmedabad was held on 20th July 1939, when the Annual Report of the working of the Board and the Audited Accounts for the year 1938-39 were adopted. The following eight members were elected for the Executive Committee for the year 1939-40:

Mr. C. M. Diwan,
Mr. N. N. Dave,
Mr. J. H. Diwan,
Mr. N. C. Thako.
Mr. B. N. Kadri,
Prof. V. B. Divatia,
Mr. V. B. Desai, and
Mr. R. R. Tewari

These Elected Members co-opted three more members on the Executive Committee, viz Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal Baronet, Prof. R. M. Gole, and Prof. H. I. Sayani. The following Office-bearers were elected for the new year:—

President, Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal Baronet,

Vice-President, Mr. Jiwanlal H. Diwan,

Treasurer, Prof. V. B. Divatia,

Hon. Secretaries, Mr. C. M. Diwan and Mr. N. N. Dave.

Hamlet Without Prince Of Denmark!

'India And Olympics' Discussed Without Giving Our Athletes Chance To Speak

WHAT HAVE THE AUTHORITIES 'DONE FOR THEM? COMPLETE ABSENCE OF FACILITIES FOR ASPIRING COMPETITORS

(By K. RAMASWAMI)

Much has been said and written about the B.P.O.A. and I.O.A., funds have been collected, and liberal donations solicited to run the show. Papers published interesting news of the importance of the Olympic Meet, and best publicity is given to the games and their organizers. In spite of all this, the standard of performance falls far short of the International and World achievements in Athletics.

Athletes Ignored!

When this truth is painfully brought home in the remarks of Prof. G. D. Sondhi "that our athletes do not deserve to be sent to the next Olympiad which will be held in Finland in 1940" a volley of protests was heard from all but the athletes, in whose behalf and for whom the Olympic Games are held everywhere. Opportunities are said to be given to the athletes, by organising a "comprehensive programme", and "week-end meets", and the response received is hardly encouraging. The whole affair is essentially lacking a spirit of co-operation from the athletes. It is something like inviting interested enthusiasts to drive a car without attempting in the least to teach them how to drive.

So is the case with the athletes of our country. There is no use laying the blame of failure at the door of the athletes, and a challenge to the athletes will hardly help achieve a higher standard of performance. It may however inspire them with a desire to do better. The way to achieve this has got to be shown to the athletes by the specialised coach, and I ask now how many are there in this country who have coached and who can coach the athletes in the different track and field events of the Olympic Games?

No Dearth Of Talent

There is no dearth of athletes in our country. It is impossible to believe that of our 350 millions there are not a dozen athletes who can stand abreast of their brethren from other countries in the field of athletics. Despite poverty of purse and physique there are latent talents yet to be discovered, and this can be achieved only by sending expert coaches to every part of the country and teaching them how to prepare for the Olympic Games.

Let us now turn to the countries who hold the world record for most of the performances at the Olympiad. Britain, Germany, Italy, Poland, Finland, Japan, America to mention a few, have already picked up—and not advertised for in the papers—the best athletes and are giving them best possible training in the various events of the 'sports'. They have got coaches and specialists for every item. The athletes are given instructions and special training in the particular event in which they are proficient. Their progress is recorded and they are given theoretical and practical lessons on how to increase their pace of progress—and on the eve of the Olympic Games every one of their athletes is a "finished product" confident and assured of success. Can the same be said of our athletes? and have the authorities who are 'responsible' for the Olympic Games in this country done half as much to their athletes?

Road To Success

Success in Olympic Games, is the result of patient practice, perfect physique, stamina and last but not the least, expert training by qualified and experienced coaches. Will the Olympic Association in India, and Bombay, in particular, bestir themselves to do something in this direction and see that the athletes are at least shown the way to obtain better results?

For instance, in Bombay, there are very few grounds and marked tracks where the aspiring competitors can practise in the various events of the sports. Excepting the Brabourne Stadium (admission to which is restricted) and a couple of other places, the competitors in the different parts of the City do not find the place or the track for daily practice. The tarred roads with the bits of gravel, though ideal for car driving, are not conducive to practise with or without spiked shoes. The Bombay P.O.A. must see that the intending competitors are at least allowed to use the Stadium grounds for regular practice whenever they find time and convenience, and an experienced and trained coach should be appointed to guide and help the competitors. A graded course of training should be planned out, and the individual progress measured by the authorities, thus giving encouragement, stimulus and confidence to the competitors.

If the athletes in this country are given the above facilities and training, the athletes on their part can assure the authorities that they will not be lagging behind and will one day in the near future excel their rivals in other countries. There is yet time, and it is not too late to start in the right direction. "Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached" shall be our motto, and the athletes will strive their utmost to bring credit to their country.

'PREPARED TO SIGN PLEDGE AND OBSERVE DISCIPLINE'

Mr. Wazirani's Talks With Sardar Patel

SIND MINISTER WANTS FULL FLEDGED CONGRESS MINISTRY TO FIGHT SIND'S BATTLES

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" prior to his departure for Sind to-night, the Hon. Mr. Nichaldas Wazirani, Minister for P. W. D., Sind, said that the talks which he had with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in Bombay were of the friendliest nature.

"I, on my part, am prepared to sign the Congress pledge and have a full fledged Congress Ministry for my province, both in the interests of Sind and in the larger interests of the Congress which is the only non-communal organisation working for Swaraj" declared Mr. Wazirani.

He said that immediately on reaching Karachi, he would intimate the trend of the talks to his colleagues. He could not commit his colleagues to any definite view before consulting them.

NO DIFFERENCES NOW

Mr. Wazirani emphasised that whatever points of difference that existed between him and the Congress during the last elections had disappeared after the Congress gave up civil disobedience and accepted office. Even to the last elections, he said, he stood as a nationalist candidate. His views on other matters tallied with those of the Congress even during the elections, the only major point of difference being on the civil disobedience issue.

"Now that there is identity of views, I shall be happy to merge in the Congress" declared the Minister. "It behoves all Indians to merge in and the only non-communal organisation that has been consistently fighting for the country's independence."

SIND MINISTRY'S POSITION

Speaking for the Sind Ministry, Mr. Wazirani said:—

"I can legitimately claim that the Ministry has always been nationalist in its views. It has tried its best to follow the Congress programme."

Mr. Wazirani further said that with the Congress backing, the Ministry would be able to do tremendous good to the people. The present handicap of the Ministry was finance. Sind subsisted on subvention from the Central Government. Their provincial revenues were already pledged with the centre. So long as this state of affairs continued, the Sind Ministry could not have sufficient freedom in the matter of expenditure on a constructive programme. With the best of intentions, Sind found it difficult to-day to take to prohibition because the 30 lakhs needed for this programme were not available.

"With a full fledged Congress Ministry in Sind" declared Mr. Wazirani "we will be able to fight our cause better with the Central Government and see that the entire Congress programme is put through."

"CONCEDE ONLY TWO POINTS"

Mr. Wazirani expressed that he would request the Congress authorities to concede only two points to his party if it merged itself in the Congress. The first was complete equality though his party members could not claim any previous services for the Congress cause. He wanted the Congress authorities to recognise the 'bona fides' of his party men. "We on our part would abide by Congress discipline and always submit to the decisions of the Congress High Command" added the Minister.

The second point which he wanted the Congress authorities to concede was in the matter of the conduct of party affairs. He said that this should be on thorough democratic lines.

Questioned if there was any likelihood of the present cabinet being extended in case of formation of a full-fledged Congress Ministry, Mr. Wazirani said that this was a matter of detail which could be decided later. He said that the point had not been touched during the talks.

Mr. Wazirani left for Karachi to-night by the Gujarat Mail.

NEED OF TRAINING BENGAL RIVERS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

A note of warning about the present decaying conditions of rivers in Bengal was sounded and the need for adopting methods as those in the Punjab for training these rivers for the future well-being of the province was emphasised by Dr. N. K. Bose, Assistant Director of Irrigation Research Department of the Punjab Government, in the course of a lecture on the "River Training and Silt Control" delivered at the University College of Science.

Dr. Bose, it will be recalled, has been invited to help the Government of Bengal with a scheme for establishing a river training laboratory for the province.—United Press.

B. P. A. O. BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Results Of Sunday's Matches

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA COURT.

P. Jayakar and E. da Costa beat V. V. Saraiya and D. A. Shete 15—2, 15—4.

D. G. Mugve and G. D. Patwardhan beat A. Mehta and M. Bhandari 15—0, 15—6.

B. C. V. Mehta and V. P. Kapadia beat J. T. Fereira and C. Gonsalves 15—5, 15—11.

L. R. Agaskar and B. R. Agaskar beat V. N. Iyer and K. S. Shete 10—15, 15—9, 15—13.

H. N. Frenchman and C. Gomes beat S. B. Irani and Dinshaw Kapadia 16—18, 15—3, 15—8.

M. G. Mugve and B. D. Shroff beat Melville D'Souza and N. Amrith Rao 15—7, 18—14.

K. R. Lotwalla beat P. N. Powalla 15—0, 15—3.

L. R. Agaskar beat P. G. Goregaokar 15—8, 15—8.

S. G. Sidenur beat M. C. Oomen 15—7, 15—5.

G. D. Patwardhan beat B. I. Jacob 15—0, 15—7.

D. G. Mugve beat Melville D'Souza 11—15, 15—10, 15—12.

J. Agnel beat B. G. Waradkar 15—6, 15—6.

BANDRA GYMKHANA COURT

John Pinto and Frank Suares beat B. R. Kalle and S. R. Kalam by 15—5, 10—15, 15—1.

R. Sen and A. Dyer beat Leslie Pereira and E. V. Bobb 13—15 15—13, 15—13.

To-day's Programme

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA COURT

5.15 p.m. Miss P. de Lima vs Mrs. Tara Amarchand.

5.40 p.m. G. D. Patwerdhan vs. V. N. Iyer.

6.00 p.m. L. R. Agaskar vs. J. Agnel.

6.30 p.m. John Pinto vs. K. R Lotwalla.

6.50 p.m. Miss L. M. Merchant vs. Mrs. K. H. Kania.

7-10 p.m. D. G. Mugwe vs. S. G Sidenur.

PARSEE GYMKHANA COURT

6.00 p.m. Miss Athavale vs. Mrs J. S. Noguer.

6-30 p.m. Miss J. C. Mehta vs. Miss A. K. Dadyburjor.

SCIENCE And INDUSTRY

INDIAN STARCH INDUSTRY AND ITS CLAIM TO PROTECTION–I

By M. M. GANDHI

The Indian Starch Industry has applied to the Government of India for Protection against the uneconomic and heavy competition by the foreign starch manufacturers. The Memorandum submitted by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, to the Government of India points out "the serious situation with which the Indian Starch Industry finds itself faced as a result of uneconomic competition by suppliers of foreign starch" and supports its demand for Protection.

STARCH AND ITS USES

Commercial Starch is a product that can be manufactured out of maize, rice, potatoes, wheat, etc., but it is found cheaper and convenient to manufacture it out of maize. Hence when we talk of starch as a manufactured product for industrial and commercial purposes we usually understand by it starch made out of maize, unless we are clearly told to the contrary. Starch is used as an important ingredient in several industries. It is an essential commodity in some of the processes of production of certain finished goods. It is used in the process of sizing of yarn and finishing of cloth in the cotton textiles. It is required as an adhesive in Biscuit making and the confectionery industry. The dyers utilise it in the process of dyeing, to give a little bill and weight to the yarn. It is used in the paper industry, the soap industry and the pharmaceutical industry.

The Starch is thus a manufactured product which is used as a raw material in certain other manufacturing processes. The Starch industry thus can be called a subsidiary industry, or even a basic industry, for its product is used as a raw material by numerous other industries.

TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION

There are at present five starch factories owned, controlled and managed by Indians, with Indian capital, in the different parts of the country. Two factories are located in the Punjab, one at Abdullapur and the other at Batala. The United Provinces has a starch factory at Cawnpore. Dolgong in the Province of Bihar is another place where a starch factory is located. A big starch factory under wholly Indian control, Indian management and Indian capital is working at Rangoon. Its entire out put being meant for and supplied to the Indian market. A new factory on a very much larger scale is under construction at Ahmedabad in the Province of Bombay.

The total annual productive capacity of all these existing factories comes to about 10,000 tons of starch, amounting to about 20 per cent of the aggregate Indian consumption of starch. Our total imports of starch are somewhere about 45,000 tons, for which we have to pay approximately Rs. 50 lacs.

UNECONOMIC COMPETITION AND DUMPING

Before the Indian Starch factories were started the foreign starch manufacturers held an easy sway in the Indian Market. They used to charge heavy prices for the imported starch and make huge profits. With the advent of the Indian Starch Manufacturers, the price of starch was reduced from Rs. 10/4 per cwt. to Rs. 6/12 per cwt. This reduction was deliberate. There was a game on the part of the foreign manufacturers to oust the Indian Starch Manufacturer from the field by putting him to heavy losses by selling at a very low price. The price charged by the foreign companies was just equivalent as will be shown later on to the price of the raw material required in the production of starch. This cut-throat competition and price cutting has had adverse effects on the Indian Starch Industry. With the reduction in the price of imported starch they too had too to sell their products at a price that was below their cost of production, thus entailing heavy losses. They had to curtail their production by working shorter hours. One starch factory as a consequence of this cut-throat competition had to restrict its productive activities to the manufacture of converted starch only, while the other works for four days out of six. The Indian Starch manufacturers have tried all methods of economy, but having failed to compete with the foreign starch, dumped in India and sold at almost the price of raw material, have applied to the Government of India for Protection. It is worth noting that the foreign manufacturers have deliberately chosen this method of incurring immediate losses with an ulterior motive to obtain monopoly prices once the Indian Starch Industry is nipped in the bud.

In their memorandum to the Government of India the Indian Starch Manufacturers to demand the imposition of anti-dumping duty of Rs. 2/- per cwt., of imported Starch over and above the existing ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. They point out that this anti-dumping duty is just sufficient to give a breathing space to the young starch industry in the country.

Before we examine at length the uneconomic competition and the dumping resorted to by the foreign starch companies, we should try to see how far the Indian Starch Industry meets with the Fiscal Commission (1921-22), the requirements laid down by. If it is proved that the Indian Starch Industry fulfils all the necessary conditions for Protection, we will later on examine the extent of Protection that should be given to it.

CONDITIONS OF PROTECTION.

The Fiscal Commission has laid down that "in dealing with all claims to Protection the Tariff Board should in the first place satisfy itself that the following conditions are fulfilled."

(1) "The industry must be one possessing natural advantages such as abundant supply of raw material, cheap power, a sufficient supply of labour or a large home market."

(2) "The Industry must be one which without the help of Protection is not likely to develop at all or is not likely to develop so rapidly as is desirable in the interests of the country."

(3) "The Industry must be one which will eventually be able to face world competition without Protection."

SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS.

India possesses a very large quantity of raw material—the maize—out of which starch is manufactured. It is grown all over India. In certain Provinces such as U.P., Bihar and others it is grown in two seasons. The acreage of land under maize cultivation is about 6.6 million acres producing nearly 2 million tons of maize. Our resources for the supply of maize are indeed great and can in no way be called insufficient for our industrial needs. To manufacture sufficient quantity of starch to meet our entire present demand, we will require about 100 thousand tons of maize i.e., nearly 1/20th the amount of our total annual production of maize.

Our exports of maize are very negligible. During the last two years our average annual exports of maize amounted only to 8,400 tons, being not even one per cent of our total maize production, with the result that a vast bulk of the Indian maize is left in the country for home consumption. At present most of it is utilized as a food crop for the poor and as fodder for the animals. Very little is used for industrial purposes.

All attempts at increasing its industrial use should be welcome, for they are in the right direction. By doing so we will be able to increase its utility and consequent value. We get two bye-products from the maize used in the manufacture of starch. These bye-products—the maize cake and the maize-oil are valuable and useful. The maize-cake can be used as a fodder for animals instead of maize with no inferior or worst results. The maize-oil may be utilised in certain industrial processes. Thus all attempts at increasing the industrial use of the maize will not only increase its utility but also its value, thereby giving better price to the cultivator.

It is urged in certain interested quarters that "the real difficulty in the development of the industry is the inadequate supply of raw material within the economical reach of any single factory." The fears entertained are not only wrong but also baseless and unjust. There is not an iota of truth in them.

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

Locomotive Manufacture

Good Prospects In India

There is a strong public opinion in India, both inside the Central Legislative Assembly and outside of it, in favour of the manufacture of locomotives in the country on grounds of national efficiency. The question has been pending for many years before the Railway Board, and the Standing Finance Committee also devoted some attention to this subject from time to time. It will therefore bring much relief to learn that an important decision on the subject has been taken by the Standing Finance Committee which recently met in Bombay. The Committee has approved of the proposal of the Railway Board to appoint two officers on special duty—one a mechanical engineer and the other official of the Finance Department—to examine the scheme prepared by the Railway Board in this connection in full detail to prepare estimates of expenditure involved in the necessary extensions and additional machinery which will be required in one of the workshops attached to the State Railways where the manufacture will be located.

Those who are thwarted by the complicated problems attending the establishment of the industry and are doubtful regarding the practicability of manufacturing really good locomotives at competitive rates will be assured to learn from the Report of the Pacific Locomotive Committee that for a long time the railway shops at Ajmer on the B.B. & C.I. Railway have been building a few metre gauge engines annually with conspicuous success. The work consists of a substantial volume of manufacture in the shop and assembly of some parts which are purchased from abroad.—Industry.

PACKING PAPER

Calcutta Chamber Demands Adequate Protection

In the course of a detailed communication addressed to the Government of India the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, emphasise the necessity of adequate protection to the manufacture of packing and wrapping paper and other machine glazed paper. The Committee point out that the manufacture of paper in India has been till now confined mainly to the protected varieties of paper and only recently one Indian Mill has started manufacture of wrapping paper. The manufacture of this kind of paper, the Committee continue, fulfills all the requirements for the grant of protection. There is an abundant supply of bamboo which is the principal raw material for this industry and experiments conducted at Dehra Dun and other places have testified to the encouraging results obtained in manufacturing kraft paper from bamboo. Moreover, there is a large market for this kind of paper in the country, for India annually imports about 8,250 tons of kraft paper apart from the other kinds of packing and wrapping paper. If the manufacture of this variety of paper is granted adequate protection, the Committee believe that the industry would in course of time, be able to survive without the aid of any protection. The Committee further state how the question was considered by the various Tariff Boards but as no Indian mill had started production of this kind of paper till then the Boards could not recommend extension of protection to packing and wrapping paper. The 1938 Tariff Board however definitely recommended that the prospects of manufacture of kraft paper in India were sufficiently promising to justify a further enquiry when the new mill has obtained sufficiently long experience of manufacturing this kind of paper to be able to present figures of the cost of production and to demonstrate that the quality was satisfactory. This enquiry was according to the Board very essential and they suggested that it should be held towards the end of the year 1939, but the Committee regret that the Government of India have, however, postponed such an enquiry.

The Committee further point out that the fair selling price for this variety of paper estimated by the Tariff Board was Rs. 389 per ton but in the absence of protection the Indian mill has to sell its production at Rs. 280 per ton in competition with imported kraft. The Committee also point out how the prices of imported kraft have successively gone down since the Indian mill commenced manufacture of this kind of paper. In 1937, the price of kraft has stood at about £28 per ton. In February 1938 when the Tariff Board's enquiry was in progress the price stood at £22|10 and by February 1939 it had declined to about £19. The price to-day is as low as £16 and foreign kraft of mills outside the Scandinavian Convention is sold as low as £13 per ton. The Committee further emphasise the necessity of diversification of the manufacture of paper in India which has also been stressed by the Tariff Board. Concentration of production in printing and writing paper is according to them, not a healthy development. They point out that unprotected varieties of paper form by far a very large part of the imports of paper into India and taking into consideration the Indian production of paper it is evident that there is an extensive scope for the development of the industry in manufacture of the unprotected varieties. In view of the importance of the development of this industry and the ruinous competition which the Indian mill has to face from foreign manufacturers, the Committee request the Government to take early steps to grant adequate protection to packing and wrapping paper as also to all machine glazed paper, not only in the interest of the mill or mills producing this particular variety but also in the interests of the whole industry as at present production of paper in India is mostly confined to certain specific varieties.

EJECTED PANDIT'S SATYAGRAHA

Police Take Possession Of House At Alwar

ALWAR, Aug. 5

Pandit Gopikrishnan with his wife and four children has been offering Satyagraha since Wednesday last, at the gate of Vidyamandir Palace as a protest against the occupation of his house by the State authorities. It is said that he was forced to vacate his house, which had been in the possession of his family for the last 60 years.

It is not known why he was ejected from his residence which is now in possession of the police. —United Press.

Training College For Primary Teachers At Dharwar

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 4.

There was only one Training College for Primary Teachers (Male) at Dharwar run by the Government in the whole of Southern Division. There was not a single training college for men run by the public in the whole of Karnatak.

The Karnatak Education Board has now started a Training college for men at Dharwar from the 1st August 1939 just near the Dharwar Railway Station.

Hon. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, M.A., M.L. ., the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education of the Bombay Government is arriving at Dharwar on the 18th August 1939 to perform the opening ceremony of the K. E. Board's Training College for men.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

if it did not protect them. It is sometimes argued that according to Shikar Laws if the people are harassed by wild animals, the Superintendent of Shikarkhana should be approached with the request that the animal in question be destroyed. But what is to be done when the department fail to take any action? It becomes the duty of the people to protect themselves and their neighbours by killing the animal. It should be understood that the law gives enough power to a man to protect himself and his property against aggressors, be they human beings or wild animals. Section 16 of the aforesaid "Regulations" specifically lays down that killing of a wild animal in defence of himself or any other person is no offence. But one who takes the law in his own hand and kills the animal in self defence will have to stand his trial in the court of Muntazim Shikarkhana, who is not expected to be acquainted with intricacies of law. It is needless to say that in such a court to escape conviction under the plea of self-defence is rather difficult, if not impossible.—Yours etc.,

PUBLICITY OFFICER,
Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal.

Our Readers' Views

Gandhiji And Federation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the adverse criticism recently made regarding Gandhiji's attitude towards the Federal Scheme embodied in the Government of India, it would be interesting to know what Gandhiji has actually written on the subject in the course of the past year.

In the course of an article entitled 'Federation' in 'Harijan' dated 1st October, 1938, he wrote:

"In the first place in all my talks, which have been very few, I have made it clear that I represent nobody and that I have not even aired my views to any Congressman. I have also made it clear that what the Congress says and does is of consequence, whatever I may say is of no value unless it represents the Congress view. As a matter of fact, too, I have said that the Congress will never have Federation forced upon it, and that there was no hope of peace in India till there was independence in virtue of a constitution framed by a duly convened Constituent Assembly. I have also made it clear that so far as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and I are concerned, though we may talk in different language, we are one in most things that matter to India. On the question of Federation there never has been any difference of opinion between us. And I have made a rule for myself that so far as the Congress is concerned, if there is an unbridgeable gulf between him and me his view should prevail."

In replying to a letter from Lord Lothian, he said in the 'Harijan' of 11th February, 1939:

"But the Federal structure is inconceivable to me because it contemplates a partnership, however loose, among dissimilars. How dissimilar the States are is being demonstrated in an ugliness for which I was unprepared. Therefore the Federal structure, as conceived by the Government of India Act, I hold to be an utter impossibility."

Then, again, as recently as 24th June 1939, in an interview which he had with Mr. Steel of the "New York Times" and which was reported in the 'Harijan' he said:

"But I feel certain that the 'Federation' won't come whilst it is not acceptable to the Congress or the Mussalmans or the Princes. I am inclined to think that the British statesmen won't impose Federation upon an unwilling and dissatisfied India, but will try to placate all parties. That, at any rate, is my hope.

"It would be first class tragedy if it is imposed upon India. The Federal Structure cannot be brought into being in the midst of sullenness and opposition. If the Federation is not wanted by any of the parties, it would be the height of imprudence to force it."

These extracts speak for themselves. It is surprising, however, to see enlightened critics basing their remarks on hearsay reports and conjectures instead of caring to read what has been publicly said and written.—Yours, etc.,

C.

Dr. Gilder And Social Boycott

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Those Parsis, who have proposed social boycott of Dr. Gilder pretend to be the followers of the great Prophet Zoraster who had preached good word and good deeds throughout his life in Persia and showed keen hatred against all evil things such as intoxcation, violence, nuisance and a stricter hatred not only against intoxicating drugs like this satanic liquor but also the slightly intoxicating substance like tobacco and bidies, which were also prohibited by him.

A community comprising of so many thoughtful and learned persons should pick up such a weapon against one of its own sons who had the courage to stand by his noble convictions and the principles enjoined on him by his religious Prophet Zoraster and the present political Guru, Mahatma Gandhi, is nothing but an inordinate stupid action leading all of them to the path of suicide of the whole community. Let them (my brethren-in-faith) note my word that this misguided action of the Bombay community, will one day or the other recoil on them and shall make them suffer a heavy loss, while India shall advance in its march towards complete Independence.

So far as that good colleague of mine, Dr. Gilder, is concerned, I can state from my own experience that he losses nothing by such a meaningless social boycott. For instance, if a handful of thoughtless Parsis of Nagpur (there are good men too and a few friends even that I have the privilege and pride to possess) were to cry the slogan of boycott against me now, (whom I had already boycotted for years together due to their anti-national tendencies and have no concern with them absolutely since I joined Gandhiji and Congress in 1921) what earthly loss shall I have to sustain by that boycott, except that they will not carry my corpse to their grave, for which they will have to wait for a numberless years?

Hence Sir, I hold that Dr. Gilder is really honest and is perfectly right in joining the forces to eradicate the evil of drink from that premier town of India (Bombay the Beautiful) and thus save his community as well, from polluting their fame with such an immoral traffic.

Those Parsee brethren who boasted to represent the whole community with one voice (I don't know whether they were 75 thousand out of the one lac or 50 thousand or 50) who assembled at a hall, have lowered the prestige of the community (that was raised so high by the brave patriotic deeds of Dadabhoy Naoroji and Phirozsha Mehta).

Dr. Gilder who has certainly acted with the wisdom that was demanded of him in such a critical juncture is one of the very few persons who will uphold the banner of truth and honour under all circumstances.—Yours, etc.

MANCHERSHA R. AVARI.

Progressive Cochin !

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently in Cochin State one Mr. T. Parameswara Menon married a Brahmin widow under the Cochin Civil Marriage Act before the duly authorised Registrar. Immediately after the solemnisation of the ceremony a compounder under Cochin Government service, who happened to be one of the attesting witnesses to the Marriage, was transferred to an out of way station. Under the convenient plea of an alleged petition from an orthodox citizen of the State against the marriage, departmental inquiries began. Annapurni Ammal who is employed as a midwife in Government Service was called for by the Chief Medical Officer and after being questioned about the marriage she was immediately transferred to Trichur, thus separating the newly married couple. One month after her transfer she applied for privilege leave in order to nurse her 70 year old mother-in-law who was ailing very seriously. The leave was refused even on loss of pay!

When things reached the above stage, scenting further trouble and harassment, Mr. Parameswara Menon submitted a petition to Sir Shanmukham Chetty narrating the whole story and also expressing his doubts that all these harassments were apparently with a view to make it impossible for his wife to serve the Department, without owning that all that was due to her marriage "allowed by the law of the State." Mr. Menon had further stated that if this was openly ordered by the Government his wife was quite prepared to place her resignation cheerfully in the hands of the Chief Medical Officer but, he at the same time drew Sir S. Chetty's attention to the cumulative effect of all these on the Government of Cochin which is under his Dewanship. Mr. Menon had concluded his petition with an appeal to Sir S. Chetty to issue such orders as will meet the ends of justice. No reply was received to this, and as feared, *the Cochin Government have now served an order on Mr. Menon and his wife prohibiting them from "entering temples and touching tanks and wells attached to temples."*

This is progressive Cochin! Blessed with 'responsible Government" as Sir S. Chetty calls it. The most surprising fact about the order is that it has been issued by the Cochin Government Revenue Department and not by the Maharaja as the Religious Head of the State. How the Government can issue such an order can only be explained by the fact that in spite of Sir Shanmukham and his 'progressive views' and new 'reforms, it is the palace clique that virtually rules Cochin to-day. It is notorious that the present Maharaja of Cochin and those around him are steeped in orthodoxy and these people who have apparently no conception of social life and civil liberty, have taken it upon their heads to give refuge to orthodoxy and obscurantism in this graceful year of 1939.

About two years back another family was asked to do penance for giving a cosmopolitan tea party and when the press all over India and the Indian Civil Liberties Union protested against this, the Cochin Government's Publicity Officer issued a special communique disclaiming the whole incident and informing the public that it had become a practice in His Highness's State to invite people of all castes for State Durbars!

But the tyranny of the orthodox Palace Clique has become a common occurrence in the State and the public can very well imagine the fate of the citizens left to their mercy. Many suffer patiently, some murmer and if anybody dares to defy them openly the result can well be imagined.

Does Sir Shanmukham Chetty think that he has no responsibility to see that such tactics are put down once for all?

It is high time the Press and public all over India pay some attention to this citadel of orthodoxy and superstition.—Yours, etc.,

A COCHINITE.

Shikar Laws In Jaipur State

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Rulers of Jaipur have for years ordained that sacred creatures like the cow, should never be killed. But the feeling of admiration that is aroused for the Jaipur Government by such a law is neutralized, on learning that in order to provide shooting entertainment to distinguished guests of the State at the outskirts of the city walls, protection is also given to carnivorous and ferocious animals, by the Government at the cost of human beings. It would be surprising to note that the "Shooting Regulations" of Jaipur contained in the Council of State Notification No. 16649-J-5-135 of November 14, 1931, prohibit the shooting of tigers, etc., except with the written permission of the Durbar. The permission is specially reserved for highly distinguished guests like the Viceroy, the Residents, ruling chiefs and is rarely given to commoners. The following punishments are provided for shooting carnivorous animals without proper permission:—

Rs. 500 fine for killing or attempting to kill per tiger.
Rs. 250 fine for killing or attempting to kill per panther.
Rs. 150 fine for killing or attempting to kill per bear.
Rs. 100 fine for killing or attempting to kill per pig.

A person found shooting without a proper permit is liable to be arrested without warrant by any police officer including a constable, or by an officer of rorest and Shikarkhana Departments of the rank of Phirwal or above.

Shooting is strictly prohibited within the radius of 10 miles from the city walls, but an owner or occupier of land is permitted to scare away with a blank shot or by pursuing up to the limit of his holding any game doing damage to any crop growing thereon. This is applicable in case of pigeon, deer, etc., but not in case of wild boar, tiger and panther, that abound surrounding hills of Jaipur City. They frequent Amber Road, Ghat Road, Jamwa Ramgarh, and Brahmpuri, and tiger's roaring can be heard any day after dusk at any one of these places. In the course of the last three years dozens of persons were the victims of tiger's fury, and the destruction of ordinary domestic animals is the order of the day.

When the Superintendent of Shikarkhana was approached by the inhabitants of Khoh for getting rid of a tiger that had caused great havoc in the village, instead of getting the animal destroyed, he is reported to have said that tigers did not eat grass. On the 6th July one Mewa Gujar of Dhani Dipol, Tehsil Jamwa Ramgarh was seriously mauled by a tiger in broad day light at about 10 a.m.

Only the other day, 3 persons were mauled by a tiger near Sawai Madhopur and the injured are treated in the Mayo Hospital. While this is being written, news has come that a young lad of fifteen has been killed near Daulatpura, and another, who was seriously injured, is being brought to the hospital.

It is the duty of the Government to protect the life and property of its subjects against robbers, and give them shelter from ravages of wild beasts. If the Government is desirous of preserving wild game for entertaining its distinguished guests, it can keep them in wilds far away from human habitations, and unfrequented by men. It is really callous to leave the poor innocent villagers at the mercy of wild animals, and the Government would be failing in the discharge of its elementary duties

(Continued in Col. 4.)

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, August 5.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy's S.S. British Science of 4172 Reg Tons Capt S. E. Mutter arrived from Abadan with Cargo of Kerosene Benzine.

P and O. S. N. Coy's S.S. Chitral of 8757 Reg Tons Capt. W. S. Pocock arrived from Yokohama via Japan, China Ports, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with Passengers and General Cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's S.S. Vasna of 2026 Reg Tons Capt. I. J. Murphy arrived from Basra via Persian, Gulf Ports and Karachi with Passengers and General Cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's S.S. Tairea of 3755 Reg Tons Capt. F Robinson arrived from Durban via African Ports with Passengers and General Cargo.

SAILED

P. and O. S. N. Coy's S.S. Chitral of 8757 Reg Tons Capt. W. L. Pocock sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with Passengers Local and same bottom Cargo.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Wichita of 3833 Reg Tons Capt. J. V. Redmond sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with Local and same bottom Cargo.

LOADING

The following Vessel booked for loading on 5-8-39:—

S.S. Br. Sovereign (Ang. Ira. Oil Coy.) for Abadan.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, August 5.

3 Caffaro 3908 Italy 7-8 L Triestino
4 British Sovereign 2176 Abadan N F Anglo I Oil
8 Lichtenfels 4594 Antwerp 10-8 L Edwards
10 Jalapadma 2326 N F N F Scindia S N
11 Warfield 3794 Karachi 7-8 M M
13 Drachenfels 3879 Cochin 8-8 L Edwards
14 Nalgora 4109 N F 7-8 M M
16 Tairea 3756 Durban 15-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barala 1697 P Gulf 9-8 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A W Chita 3833 Colombo 6-8 L Edwards
C H Kohinoor 3248 Java 5-8 T Morrison
D E Stanwold 663 Karachi N F J Mackintosh
H Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship
H Revati 232 N F N F Malabar Steam
M Kulmasund IX 611 N F N F Merchant S N
P Bandra 1893 Okha 9-8 M M
Q Rudraksvati 425 N F N F Chitnarayan Singh and Sons

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Maloja 7-9-39 P and O S N
Conarin 16-8-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-8-39 P and O S N
Cathay 24-8-39 P and O S N
Nanpura 31-8-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 11-8-39 K Nixon
FROM OSLO
Thrialla 17-8-39 L Edwards
FROM HAMBURG
Abtskerk 21-8-39 L Edwards
Leibenfels 27-8-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Monroe 10-8-39 F F Campbell
City of Rayville 9-9-39 L Edwards
Haughton Hall 9-8-39 M M
Pres Adams 24-8-39 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
Sumatra 9-8-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Carso 10-8-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Ryuhuku Maru 23-8-39 O S Kaisha
Corfu 18-8-39 P and O S N
Terukuni Maru 11-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino
Borneo Maru 9-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Toyama Maru 14-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Canton 1-9-39 P and O S N
Viterlock 9-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 10-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Souban Maru 10-8-39 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Varsova 12-8-39 M M
Carignano 9-8-39 L Triestino
Vasna 5-8-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 19-8-39 M M
Takliwa 2-9-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Cranfield 6-8-39 M M
Jalaganga 6-8-39 Scindia S N
Gurna 16-8-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Alipore 8-8-39 M M
Anyo 10-8-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Narkunda 9-9-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 7-8-39 M M
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
Corfu 19-8-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 26-8-39 P and O S N
Canton 2-9-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 8-9-39 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 9-8-39 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Drachenfels 8-8-39 L Edwards
Litchtentels 10-8-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Monroe 12-8-39 F F Campbell
Bintang 8-8-39 Volkart Bros
Pres Adams 26-8-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Carignano 10-8-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Nagato Maru 11-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
Terukuni Maru 12-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranpura 31-8-39 P and O S N
Anyo Maru 13-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 12-8-39 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 26-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
Ranchi 19-8-39 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Sumatra Maru 19-8-39 O S K Kaisya
FOR SYDNEY
Comorin 16-8-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Vasna 10-8-39 M M
Barala 5-8-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 16-8-39 M M
Kenya 30-8-39 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Carso 11-8-39 L Triestino
FOR KARACHI
Warfield 7-8-39 M M
City of Norwich 8-8-39 K Nixon
Viterlock 10-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Ehrenfels 9-8-39 L Edwards
Toyama Maru 17-8-39 N Y Kaisha

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Clan Macbean 3-8-39
S.S. H T Voltaire 3-8-39
S.S. Jalarajan 4-8-39
S.S. Baraba 4-8-39
S.S. Rajputana (boats) 4-8-39
S.S. Kalavati 4-8-39

IMPORTS

Bombay, August 5.

S.S. City of Guildford, Agent: Killick Nixon and Co. from Liverpool—190 cases machinery, 160 cyl liquid chlorine, 120 dms cement, 56 cases card clothing 500 bdls steel conduit tubing, 80 cases milk powder, 70 ingots solder, 65 cases lubricating oil, 1430 pkgs China clay, 144 lsc steel bars, 59 cases cond. milk, 50 cases skimmed milk, 76 lse typres, 60 bdls steel bars, 45 dms colours, 322 bdls boiler tubes, 50 bags broken tiles, 140 cases quaker oats, 48 dms chloride of zinc, 375 lse motor car outer covers, 209 bdls finished cycle rims, 74 lse C I cisterns, 105 cases biscuits, 90 bdls sanitary ware, 56 bags or pkts empty glass aerated water bottles, 107 lse steel tyres, 367 cotton accumulators, 150 bags soda ash, 100 dms solid caustic soda 400 dms flake caustic soda, 75 dms calcium chloride, 150 bales old news paper, 241 cases cotton piecegoods.

From Portsaid—47 dms aniline 200 bales cotton.

From P Sudan—921 bales cotton.

S.S. Strathaird, Agent, M. Mackenzie and Co. from Melbourne—351 cases dried milk powder, 75 cases apples, 71 bales greasy wool, 221 bales dripping.

From Sydney—92 cks tallow, 50 cases lacogen, 47 cases cnd. fruit, 45 bxs butter.

From Hobart—776 cases jams.

From Fremantle—100 cases apples.

From Brisbane—38 cks tallow.

From Adelaide—87 bars silver.

S.S. British Sovereign, Agent, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. (India) Ltd. from Abadan—5309 tons furnace oil in bulk.

EXPORTS

S.S. Nalgora for London—10 bales cowhides tanned M Esmail, 104 dms castor oil Bombay Shipping Agency, 112 bags mowra oil cake meal Tata Oil Mills and Co Ltd.

For Newcastle—25 dms castor oil Bombay Shipping Agency.

For Havre—56 bags gum R Nathoolal, 220 bales raw cotton S Karamshi and Co, 134 bags mowrah meal Anderson Burjor and Co.

S.S. City of Norwich for Liverpool—100 bales cotton twist waste V A Save and Co.

For Manchester—50 bales cotton twist waste V A Save and Co.

S.S Lichtenfels for Hamburg—57 bales cotton fly L O Vora, 183 bales cotton rags The Overseas Cotton Waste Co.

For Bremen—127 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India) Ltd.

For Antwerp—1334 bags crushed bone The Fazalbhai Ibrahim and Co Ltd.

For Rotterdam—15 bales cotton twist waste N D Kaikini and Co.

For Gothenburg—28 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India) Ltd.

S.S. Caffaro for Marseilles—6400 bags groundnuts K Devchand and Co Ltd, 640 bags groundnut kernal S M Rajgor and Co, 154 bags Sesam seed S M Rajgor and Co, 60 bags Turmeric S M Rajgor and Co, 308 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co, 2667 groundnut kernals K M Natheo.

For Fiume—50 bales cotton waste C Jairam and Co.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 4.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1937/38	Corresponding Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	101	101	43	—
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	63	63	38	—
Export from U. S. Ports	14	14	28	—
Of which to Japan	2	2	4	—
Of which to China	—	—	—	—
Of which to Great Britain	2	2	5	—
Of which to Germany	3	3	3	—
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,973	—	2,418
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,439	—	1,948
World's vissible supply	—	6,774	—	7,621
Of which American cotton	—	4,805	—	5,580
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	86	86	82	—
Receipts at U. S. Ports	36	36	31	—

Above are all new season figures.

(N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.)

Certificated stocks 10,000 bales.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. have issued the following report dated London July 19:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on July 12th was £246,116,905 at 148/d. per fine ounce as compared with £226,414,117 at 148/6d. per fine ounce on the previous Wednesday. The increase of £20,002,845 is presumed to be a transfer from the Exchange Equalisation Account.

Conditions in the open market were rather quiet and only about £1,230,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the past week. There was some general demand and also buying for shipment to New York but, as only a very moderate amount of gold was made available by the Authorities, arbitrage operations were restricted.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 16th inst. to mid-day on the 17th inst.:—

IMPORTS

Union of South Africa	£2,092,968
Southern Rhodesia	273,516
British East Africa	41,833
British Guiana	9,592
British India	37,756
New Zealand	6,598
Canada	2,153
France	2,376
Netherlands	2,273,502
Switzerlands	53,118
Eire	17,479
Other countries	4,555
Total	£4,795,236

EXPORTS

United States of America	£15,152,623
Union of South Africa	5,263
Syria	22,302
France	70,347
Netherlands	116,914
Poland	24,345
Switzerland	28,991
Other countries	3,759
Total	£15,425,044

The S.S. "Maloja" which sailed from Bombay on July 15th carries gold to the value of about £519,000.

The Transvaal gold output for June 1939 amounted to 1,064,284 fine ounces as compared with 1,083,843 fine ounces for May 1939 and 1,018,712 fine ounces for June 1938.

The following are the details of United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold for one month of June 1939:—

IMPORTS

Union of South Africa	£10,083,317
British West Africa	583,848
British East Africa	145,331
Southern Rhodesia	575,998
British India	575,699
New Zealand	45,519
Canada	3,717
British West India Islands and British Guiana	17,026
United States of America	3,152
Venezuela	9,307
Peru	119,471
Belgium	88,673
France	6,362
Germany	nil
Netherlands	5,107,324
Switzerland	81,821
Egypt	176,243
Siam	nil
Other countries	22,292
Total	£17,636,305

EXPORTS

Union of South Africa	nil
British West Africa	nil
British East Africa	nil
Southern Rhodesia	nil
British India	63,770
New Zealand	nil
Canada	9,327
British West India Islands and British Guiana	nil
United States of America	27,188,244
Venezuela	nil
Peru	nil
Belgium	nil
France	94,425
Germany	8,150
Netherlands	202,120
Switzerland	49,094
Egypt	550
Siam	1,015,509
Other countries	23,197
Total	£28,654,186

SILVER

There have been no further developments in the United States of America and the Treasury's buying price for foreign silver has remained at 35 cents per ounce throughout the week; the market has, therefore, shown a steadier tone and movements in prices have been comparatively small.

Buying by the Indian Bazaars was again a feature and further support was provided by bear covering purchases; supplies included speculative resales and, at the higher rates, some selling for near shipment from America was attracted.

The tone at the moment appears fairly steady and, failing any untoward happening in America, prices for the time being may continue at about the present level.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver, registered from mid-day on the 10th inst. to mid-day on the 17th inst.:—

IMPORTS

Belgium	£12,082
France	3,409
Germany	9,748
Netherlands	4,626
British West Africa	4,920
Other countries	992
Total	£35,977

EXPORTS

United States of America	£86,720
British India	159,574
Germany	11,010
France	2,957
Denmark	2,780
Norway	1,091
Sweden	1,220
Egypt	18,033
New Zealand	1,982
Other countrise	2,029
Total	£288,006

Sterling Purchases

No Sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 4th August 1939.

Chamberlain Wants To Buy Off Axis

(Continued from page 6)

does not exist to ensure the welfare even of its own population, and still less to co-operate for the welfare of others. The State, for him, is an end in itself.

It exists to accumulate power, not wealth—in plain English, physical force, and to wield it ruthlessly for its own aggrandisement. Its ideal activity is summed up more than once in "Mein Kampf": "the German sword shall clear the way for the German plough."

We are face to face with a brutal yet romantic reaction against every form of rationalism—that of the liberal, capitalist economist, no less than that of the "Marxist."

What is desired, what is felt to be a noble Nordic ambition, is not merely to acquire land for the German plough, but to win it with the sword—which one must wave menacingly (as at Munich), even if one does not actually have to thrust.

Poor Mr. Hudson's whale is no meat for Aryan heroes. They do not want to invest in other people's colonies. They propose, as a tribute to their might, to win or recover colonies of their own.

Nor will Hitler ever submit his armaments to international inspection. If ever he did so, it would only be to tear up the treaty next day, as he tore up the Naval Agreement and his ten-year pact with the Poles

★

But this is only half the story. The nineteenth century believed in the sovereignty of economics and the supremacy of economic power—which could on occasion buy physical force when it needed it.

The Nazis believe in the supremacy of physical force, provided one wields it with brutal audacity. And, in fact, the world has so far revolved obediently round their Axis, from Madrid to Tientsin.

There is no way to arrest them save to build round them an unbreakable hedge of physical force with a strong will to hold it firm. Only then will reason and economics begin to operate.

When the impossibility of further adventures is clear to every German, then, and not till then, will the shoddy unreason and the squalid privations of this brutal relapse into barbarism begin to sense to that nation the degradation they are.

At that moment, even more than to-day, we shall have to restrain Mr. Chamberlain's propensity for lending money at interest.

Not even to a domesticated Fuehrer, who might talk pacifism for the City's ear, ought we to offer loans. Europe will resume a life of relative civilisation only when he falls and the Axis breaks.

To-morrow's debate may bring little enlightenment. But if the Opposition seizes its opportunity it will make the country understand that this abject submission to force and insults at Tokyo means treason to the liberties of a quarter of the human race.

The Japanese Premier has boasted that there will be no more British credits for China.

If British banks become the tools of Japan and further her operations of economic conquest, we shall have sold the Chinese as we betrayed the Spaniards and the Czechs.

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London Shares Display Better Tendency

London, Aug 4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London.

Market tendency better subject to commencement holiday season. Recent liquidation large line War loan completed and anticipate recovery this section spreading other markets. Favour commodities generally especially Rubbers Base metals. We anticipate amicable settlement of Railway dispute and therefore would recommend purchase of Western Ordinary, Berwick First and Brum Second Pref

Consett Iron	7/10 1/2
John Brown	29/3
Broken Hill North	36/3
Broken Hill South	19/9
Associated Manganese of S A	4
Kamra Tin	1/3
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/3
Tunnel Cement	38/9
O K Bazar	23
Bristol Aircraft	17/7 1/2
Westland Aircraft	6/9
Halesowen Steel	8

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug. 5.

Closed.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 5.

Closed.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 5.

Closed.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 5.

Spot	16-13/16
Forward	16-7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 5.

Gold Bars Fine per ob £7/8/6-1/2

STANDARDISATION OF TEXT-BOOKS OPPOSED

New Education Fellowship Debate The Question

A discussion on Standardisation of Text-books was held at the New-Era High School under the presidentship of Mrs. Jaishree Raiji on Saturday evening when members of the New Education Fellowship expressed themselves against any such measure, in the interests of education.

Prof. P. A. Wadia inaugurating the discussion said that he kept an open mind on the matter as he was not an expert in regard to educational standards in schools. But, he said, if any such uniformity was to be attempted it should apply to all stages of education right from the bottom to top. He was for Government commissioning experts to prepare text-books. It could be a monopoly.

UNIFORMITY UNDESIRABLE.

It was held by some speakers that any regimentation in the matter of education was an insult to the educationists Several factors such as the psychology of the imperfect mind should be taken into consideration. As such no uniformity was possible, though in the elementary stage where properly trained teachers were not available a good uniform text-book might help. Though one could concede that a National spirit should pervade in the field of education there could not be any uniformity about it as different sections had different traditions behind them. So also a child brought up in urban or rural surroundings, or in a home where educational atmosphere prevailed or otherwise would differ in regard to assimilation of ideas. Standardisation crippled progress.

It was doubted whether the measure in question which was under Government's consideration would end corruption in the matter of prescribing certain text-books. A cautious policy in the matter was advisable.

A PARENT'S SUGGESTION.

A parent (Mrs. Maclean) suggested that as in a certain County Council, people connected with the educational department should be banned from preparing text-books. She hoped that constructive suggestions would be called forth.

Mrs. Choksy, Miss Cursetji and Mr. Abraham expressed themselves on the subject. Mr. K. K. Menon, Secretary of the Fellowship suggested a Committee to express their view in the form of a memorandum in accordance with the ideals of the Fellowship —equality and freedom of expression.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Committee consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Choksy, Miss Biddik, Mr. Havewala, and Mr. Menon.

Mrs. Raiji said that it was essential that public opinion should be created on the measure, that the case for and against it might be clear in the public's eye. The Government should think twice before giving sanction to any such measure.

It was proper that the primary teachers be trained. There should be no question of any fixation of text-books at that stage. So also the differences between urban and rural localities should be taken into consideration.

She was of the view that there should be no standardisation of text-books.

Principal M. T. Vyas rendered thanks

KARACHI CORPORATION'S DEMAND

KARACHI, Aug. 4.

There was an echo of the happy termination of the hunger-strike of the Bengal politicals at the Karachi Municipal Corporation to-day when the meeting passed a resolution moved by Mr. Hingorani, Congress member, urging the Government of Bengal to release the politicals forthwith as they had abjured their faith in the cult of violence.

Earlier the Muslim League Party sponsored an adjournment motion as a protest against the firing on Muslims in Bombay on the occasion of the inauguration of Prohibition. Mr. Gazdar, M.L.A., Leader of the Municipal Muslim League Party, spoke on the occasion criticising the action of the Government of Bombay. The motion, however, was lost by an overwhelming majority.

With a view to tackling the beggar problem in the city the Mayor Mr. R. K. Sidhwa has called a conference of prominent citizens on August 9. There is a proposal to build a Beggar Colony with barracks to accommodate 1,500 beggars.—United Press.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 5.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.71
Berlin	11.66-1/2
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.68-1/16
Amsterdam	8.78
Brussels	27.55-3/4
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.73
Copenhagen	22.40
Stockholm	19.40-1/2
Oslo	19.90-1/2

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN BOMBAY

List Of Newly Appointed Persons

The "Bombay Government Gazette" has published a list of persons appointed by Government to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay. The following is the list of newly appointed J. P.'s.

Agarwal, Rai Sahib Motilal; Aitken, C. E. Aiyar, N. N. Amarsi, Haridas Madhavji; Annesley, F.C.; Baddeley, T. V.; Bakhle D. S. Baig, Mirza Rashid Ali; Baptista, Edwin T.; Benjamin, B. D.; Bhat M. D; Bhat, A. D.; Bhatt, Prabhashankar Ramchandra; Bhide, V. S.; Bhutto, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan; Billimoria, Bhikajee Shapurji; Billimoria, M. R.; Bird, J. B.; Birla, Rameshwardas, Bisni; Meherjibhai, Faridunji; Blackwell Lady Bolton, J C. Boothlingam S. Boyce, Mrs. Piroja Sorabji; Braganza, Leopold, S.; Buckley, Major-General, Cama Temuras R. Captain, Hormusji Cursetji; Cassumally J. Rahimtoola; Chagla, M. C. Charriol, Richard Alexandre; Chinoy, Miss Jainuma Choksy; Khan Bahadur Sir Nasarwanji Hormasji; Clarke, W.D.M.; Clayton; Sir Hugh B.; Currimbhoy; Mrs. Zarina Ebrahim G. Cursetjee, Miss E. J. Maneckjee; Daftary, G. D. Dalal, Dhunjishaw, S. Dalal, the Hon. Mr. Maneckji N. Dalal Sunderlal B. S. N. Desai B. K. Desapande, S. R., Dockree S. T.; Dravid N. K.; Fazelbhoy Mahomed Akbar Abdulla; Gandhi Minocher Manekji; Gandhi Khan Bahadur, R. S. Garrard, C. R.; Gibbons, J. M. B.; Gilder, Dr. Mrs. Hirabai M.; Hammett, R. H.; Haridas Madhavji; Harjivan Valji; Harkisordas Lukhmidas; Hawes, Major E. H.; Hirjibehedin, Erachshah R.; Hivale, Dr. B. P.; Hogg, A. K. G.; Humphreys, S. E.; Jagmohandas Varjivandnas, Lady; Jahagirdar, R. A. Jathar, G. B. Javeri, Husseinali, Camadia Cassamali; Johnstone, C. R. H. Joshi, D. S.; Joshi G. K.; Joshi Surendra Vinayak, Kanhiral Ishwarlal, Rao Saneb, Karamchand Chunilal; Karanjia, Naoroji Behram N. Katarki, R. T. Kaya Khimji Tejoo; Khandalavala, Mrs. D. D.; Kripalani, H. K.; Laidlaw D.; La-Bouchardiere, M. P.; Langdale, H. Laughton, G. C. Logan, A. D.; M.c-Culloch, A. Manida, U. N. Mani, Major C.; Maskati, Mrs. Shireen A. T. E.; Master Muhammad Ali Jivanji; McCaul, Rev. M. W. McClenagnan, H. E. St. G.; Meckai, Ali Munammad; Mehrban, N. A.; Mehta, Miss Avanbai Maneckji; Mehta Jehangir K. B.; Mehta, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Mangaldas B.; Menon, K. R. K., Merchant, Hajimahomed Jooma; Modak, N. V.; Modi, Champaklal G.; Mohey Deen, M.; Moolgaonkar, Dr. Shamrao Ramrao; Moses Samuel; Muhammad Husein Hasnam Premji; Muhammad Taher; Mulleneux, H. J.; Nadirshan, E. A.; Nadkarni, S. G.; Nadkarni, Y. N.; Naik, D. R., Nazir Ahmed, Dr.; Nicoll, Capt. C. ... O'Gorman, F. W.; O. Gorman, Capt. M. ... S. B.; Pandit, Ramakrishna, H.; Paranjpe, G. R. Patel, Rustomji Edalji Manckji; Peshkaka, Khan Bahadur Pestonji Nanabhai; Pranlal Devkaran Nanji; Prasada, Krishna; Rajendra Somnarayan; Ramgopal Ramrikh; Ramjanally Ebrahim; Ramnivas Ramnarain, Ramos, H. P.; Rao, P. H. Seshagiri; Ratansi D. Morarji; Rau, Sir P. Raghavendra; Reid, The Rev. J. P. Reubens M. D.; Saherwalla, Taherally Mohamedally Samarth, R. N.; Sardesai, V. N.; Setalvad, M. C.; Setalvad V. C.; Shah, C. C.; Shah, Maneklal Chunilal; Shankar, V. Sheehy E.; Singh, Reginald; Skipwith, W. E.; Sladen, J. M. Sunkersett, M. R.; Taraporewala, V. F. Taylor, E. G.; Thakore, Govindlal Narbheram; Tijoriwalla, Chhagan-Manecklal, Trivedi, Rao Bahadur N. V.; Tulsidas Kilachand; Turbett, Commander C. L. Turner, A. C.; Vakil, Vasantram Jameitram; Vazifdar, Khan Bahadur Naoroji Jamshedji; Vithaldas Damodar Govindji; Wadia, Khurshedji Jamshedji Bomanji; Walchand Hirachand; Walls, G. J. H.; Warrington, C. W.; Waterfield, T. E.; Webster, J. H.; Wells, W. J.

No Rise In Motor Tax In Baroda

BARODA, August 4.

The Government of Baroda has decided to continue the present scale of taxation on motor vehicles for hire, and has cancelled the level prevailing in the Bombay Presidency from August 1, 1939.

The Government may, however, enhance the scale of taxation on motor vehicles registered in the State, which ply for hire on roads in the Bombay Presidency also at any time of the year.

The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be advanced as "tasalmat" to the Naib Suba, Okhamandal, for the purchase of fodder and for helping poor agriculturists.—United Press

APPEAL TO WORKING COMMITTEE

Congress Should Use Its Power For Release Of Politicals

BOMBAY: Friday.

The suggestion that the Congress Working Committee at their forthcoming meeting at Wardha, should make a categorical declaration of their decision to apply the whole power of the Congress for securing the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners all over India is made in the course of a letter to the Congress President, addressed by Messrs. M. N. Roy, Leader of the League of Radical Congressmen and Mr. V. B. Karnik, General Secretary.

They contend that this contemplated action should take place only if the Bengal prisoners are not released after the expiry of two months. Nothing more drastic need be done, they declare, than a declaration by the Congress Working Committee to the same effect as was done by Congress Ministers with reference to the Rajkot affair, namely, that should the popular demand for the release of political prisoners be still resisted, it would be difficult for Congressmen to remain in office. There is no conceivable reason, they argue, for not making such a declaration.

In support of their contention they point out that although the hunger-strike was given up on an assurance given by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee on whom, therefore, the responsibility may be considered to rest primarily, yet in fact, the responsibility ultimately belongs to the Congress as a whole.

Federation Of Indian Insurance Companies

An emergent meeting of the Federation of Indian Insurance Companies was held at Agra recently under the Presidentship of Mr. S. C. Doneria, Managing Director, Swadeshi Bima Co., Ltd., Agra.

The letter from Mr. S. C. Roy of "Aryasthan" of Calcutta was read, wherein he regretted his inability to attend the meeting of the Federation of Indian Insurance Companies, and to which he wished success.

Then it passed the following resolution:—

"In view of the circular No. 598-1 (7)/39 of the 5th July 1939, of the Superintendent of Insurance, resolved that the interpretation of Sub-Sections 3 and 7 of section 7 of the Insurance Act given by him is against the spirit and letter of the law and authorises the President to make a suitable representation to him in the light of the discussions held, specially propounding the view that the deposit held by the Reserve Bank of India in excess of Rs. 50,000 under the Indian Life Insurance Act, 1912, should remain at the credit of the insurer, and should be adjusted with the second and subsequent instalments."

Bhopatkar's Health

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, August 4

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, whose health has considerably deteriorated, was examined by his medical advisers this morning. After the examination the doctors issued the following bulletin about his health:—

We have examined Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar once again this morning. We find that his pulse has gone up to 96 p.m. from 90. His blood pressure is low (132-85). His general condition is still very low. Teeth are shaky and slightly painful and require immediate treatment. We are of opinion that Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar must take complete rest and hence no visitor should be allowed to see him for at least a week.

Bihar Govt.'s Help To Flying Club

RANCHI, Aug. 3.

The Government of Bihar, it is understood, have sanctioned Rs. 2,000 as subsidy for starting the Bihar Flying Club. A meeting of the members of the Club will be held at Patna towards the end of September when the Legislative Assembly will be in session.

As regards the Government's decision to give two 'planes to the Club, it is understood, the Government will present two Avater 'planes as they think such 'planes will be suitable for the Club.

It is further understood that the Government are in correspondence with the Government of India for a substantial grant to the Club.—United Press.

Rains In Texas Inuuce Selling

LONG LIQUIDATION AND REALISING IN NEW YORK COTTON ...

Markets Await Bureau Report

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Latest news from Washington state that the Senate has adopted the committee amendment restoring the C. C. C. vote of 119 million dollars cut from the Deficiency Bill by the House of Representatives on the 3rd inst. The House of Representatives has passed the Jones Bill authorising the C. C. C. to sell cotton and other surplus Agricultural products abroad at less than the world price for storage purposes. The Bill now goes to the Senate.

NEW YORK MARKET

"Market opened steady. Moderate hedging in October met trade and spot house buying and scattered local and outside demand. Reports of beneficial rains in dry areas of Texas and Oklahoma were offset by further precipitation to the East of the Mississippi river. Finally local realising and liquidation appeared followed further rains in the Western Belt and the easiness of stocks. The session closed barely steady."

"Bombay was a seller of near positions on the cotton market which was generally hesitant pending final action on C. C. C. appropriations; while Chicago Grains Market declined slightly in sympathy with the heaviness of Securities after early rallies based on adverse Canadian crop and weather accounts."

At the opening October was quoted 4 points down at 9.00 but under scattered buying prices improved to 9.09 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined on long liquidation and realising influenced by rains in Texas and October was quoted 8.95 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 10 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed 9 points lower at 9.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet with increased selling and closed at a decline of 10 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 10 points at 9.21c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of one point with October 4.50. Speculative incentive was lacking and there was more disposition to await the Bureau report. There was London liquidation and hedging which met trade calling and professional buying. There was American straddle buying and pre-Holiday evening up. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices improved one point at 5.28d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Giza futures improved 2 points and Uppers futures closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. The Alexandria cotton market was steady. Sakels advanced 14 to 18 points and Ashmouni contracts closed 8 to 2 points up.

MANCHESTER TRADE

Business in yarn and cloth has been slow this week, with the Government the only source of orders for considerable quantities. Most commercial customers have been disposed to hold off the market pending an announcement of the terms of the United States cotton export subsidy, while another disturbing influence arose on Wednesday when the price control was removed from carded Egyptian mule yarns (except white hosiery qualities) under the agreement. Many producers of these yarns, accordingly, are now quoting 5/8d. to 1-1/4d. per pound less than last week, and it will take some time for the market to readjust itself; meanwhile there have been persistent rumours of a further advance in American ring yarn quotations.

Some substantial Government contracts have been placed this week for sheeting, drills, linings, proofing cloths, and some finer goods, and certain orders have been facilitated by giving greater latitude over delivery dates. There has been a fair undercurrent of ordinary home trade demand, especially for domestics and shirtings, and some considerable quantities of dress goods have also been sold, though sometimes at poor prices. On the shipping side cloth trade has had few good features. There has been rather more interest in sarries and other prints for India, and the Scandinavian countries have placed more business, while confining individual orders to small lots. In other directions, however, trade has shown no new developments and certainly no expansion.

Sales of yarns have been affected by the annual holidays at Burnley, but demand for coarse and medium twists and wefts has been fairly well maintained. In finer qualities there have been only occasional sales of good weights.—"M. G."

LATEST CABLES—

New York October highest (10-10 a.m.) 9.04

New York October lowest (2-30 p.m.) ..... 8.95—09

Liverpool October highest ..... 4.50+04

Liverpool October lowest ..... 4.50+01

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their New York friends:—

New York: 'Weather improved west but east too wet. Bureau expected around 11500. Prefer purchases distants.'

'Beneficial rains in Texas. Some uneasiness over European situation.'

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Cotton recent period firmness largely reflect lightness offerings Tuesday's crop estimate weather conditions will have considerable influence immediate fluctuation believe present conditions indicate crop around 11700000 small quiet market eased late session on private reports rain west texas.

Orvis Brothers and Companys' Southern crop correspondent's estimate crop 11687000 bales outcome deficiency bill awaited local selling on beneficial bales and lower temperatures in southwest.

Senate Committee restored 119 million deficiency bill for restoration C.C.C. capital.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market quiet, awaiting Bureau Report, expecting about 11,750 bales. Business small. Bullish nears.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug.

October	8.95
December	8.77
January	8.63
March	8.54
May	8.40
July	8.22
Middling Spot	8.55
	nominal.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 5.

October	9.07
December	8.89
January	8.75
Middling Spot	9.21
	nominal.

11-00 A.M. RANGES NOON CALL

New York, Aug. 5.

Closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 5.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	4,000

WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, Aug 5

Light rains in Eastern belt, heavy rains in Louisiana and Texas. Forecast: More rain expected.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 153/8 for Broach A/M deliver, but the market opened at Rs. 153/6 and after declining to Rs. 153/4 improved to Rs. 153/8 under scattered buying and selling. The Liverpool market is closed to-day and the local market was dull and featureless awaiting the American cotton Bureau report which is due on Tuesday.

Liverpool market was closed to-day. The local market failed to show any important change and with restricted turnover prices moved within a narrow range. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	Rs.	156	2 0
Broach A/M		153	6 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J		143	12 0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J		117	12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, August 5.

	Extra Superfine	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M.G.—					
Bengal U.P. ...	129	126	123	120	
Punjab ...	129	126	123	120	
Rajputana ...	139	129	126	123	
Oomra					
No. 3	157	155	152	149	...
C.P. No. 1	168	166	163	160	...
C.P. No. 2	161	159	156	153	...
Broach					
No. 2 ...	161	159	156	154	
Punjab-Ame. ...	282	180	177	175	
Surat ...	199	197	194	192	
Rajpipla ...	196	194	191	189	
Navsari ...	208	206	203	201	

LONDON MARKETS TO OBSERVE HOLIDAY

All London markets will remain closed on Monday owing to August Bank holiday

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug 5

Bengal	...
Bengal Fine	126/28
Bengal F.G.	123/25
C P 1	153/58
C P 2	153/54
Arvi	153/54
Amraoti	152/53
Ellichpur	152/53
Berar	151/52
Malkapur	149/50
Khandesh	137/42
Jalna Sailu	141/42
Burwah Sanavad	151/52
Khandwa	151/52
Mathia F G	127/33
Broach	156/58
Punjab 4 F	171/76
Punjab 289 F	201/206
Sindh N T	176/86
Surat	193/94
Navsari	204/206
Western Farm	166/74

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, August 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday. This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh ...	38,758	53,880
Central India ...	225,209	48,503
Barsi and Nagar ...	94,427	150,249
Hyderabad-Gaorani ...	4,474	40,322
Central Provinces 324	38,778	84,432
Berar ...	162786	329230
Total Oomras 324	564,432	707,028
Dholera .	277,057	157,900
N.-W. Provinces ...	10,124	3,112
Rajputana ...	80,270	16,365
Sind-Punjab 182	334,859	523,653
Broach ..	414,944	266,069
Coompta and Dharwar 14	152,278	77,982
Westerns-		
Northerns 228	97,581	27,219
Cocanada ..	98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ...	2,637	6,296
Persian ...	.....	.....
American ..	3,487	177,898
Egyptian, African and Sudan 1	375,320	530,351
Comila, Burma and other sorts ...	95	1,171
Total 749	2,313,182	2,485,262
Arrived by road to 3rd Aug '39 ...	392,855	.....

Exports From Bombay

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 3rd August. This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,134	311,174	331,091
Japan and China ...		1,280,896	708,010
Coast Ports ..		34,570	61,861
Up-country by Rail ..		279,432	373,576
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ...		228	10,944
Total	1,134	1,906,300	1,485,582

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales.	1939-40.	1938-39.
Receipts to date 4-8-39	43000	31000
Receipts Yesterday 4-8-39	15000	13000
Exports to date 4-8-39	16000	29000
Stock at Ports 28-7-39	2029000	2447000
Stock Interior Towns 28-7-39	2432000	1975000
Stock Liverpool 28-7-39	658000	1174000
Visible Supply 28-7-39	4871000	5655000
Quantity in sight 28-7-39	9725000	13743000
Quantity out of sight 28-7-39	10489000	10969000

3/4 closing 154 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 144 3/4 lowest 144 1/2 closing 144 5/8

Bengal D/J highest 118 1/2 lowest 118 1/4 closing 118 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M opening 154 1/8 highest 154 1/4 lowest 154 closing 154 1/8.

Broach J/A closing [illegible]

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £7-8-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at [illegible]. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.13 at London and 4.68-1/8 at New York.

London Silver prices improved 1-16d. at 16-11/16d. for spot and forward quotation was raised 1/16d. at 16-5/16d. India bought. Speculators bought and sold. The market was quietly steady. Later on there was short covering at fixed prices and India bought. Sellers were reserved.

New York Silver was unchanged at 34-3/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 4d. London-Bombay Spot Silver parity was Rs. 45-6-6 and forward parity was Rs. 44-9-0.

The local market was quietly steady and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	37	1	6
Shrawan dely.	37	1	6
2nd Shrawan dely.	37	1	3
Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	1	9
Bhadrapad dely.	37	1	3
Bhadrapad Teji Mandi	0	3	3

SILVER

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	45	3	0
Shrawan dely.	45	2	0
2nd Shrawan dely.	44	13	0
Shrawan Teji Mandi	1	2	0
Bhadrapad dely.	44	9	0
Bhadrapad Teji Mandi	1	12	0

LONDON METALS

London, Aug 4

Copper	£44 17 6
Lead	£16 0 0
Spelter	£14 15 0
Tin	£225 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 5

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£44-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£45-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£51-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, August 4.

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals:—

	Per Tola
(Elephant Brand)	
Platinum 100 p.m	Rs. 47 0 0
Platinum 97 p.c.	Rs. 46 0 0
(Anchor Brand)	
Platinum 25 p.c.	Rs. 14 0 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, August 4.

September	£11 16 3
November	£11 7 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug 5

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	29 14 0
Highest	30 0 0
Lowest	29 14 0
Closing	30 0 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 11 0
Highest	29 14 0
Lowest	29 11 0
Closing	29 13 0
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	31 4 0
Highest	31 11 0
Lowest	31 4 0
Closing	31 7 6
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	30 13 6
Highest	31 3 0
Lowest	30 [illegible] 6
Closing	30 13 6
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	28 8 6
Highest	28 15 6
Lowest	28 8 6
Closing	28 12 0
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	22 12 6
Highest	22 15 3
Lowest	22 11 6
Closing	22 13 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, August 4.

October	46 5/8d.
December	48 1/2d.
March	50 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, August 4.

	Dollars.
September	0.64
December	0.64 3/4
May	0.65 7/8

New York Sugar

New York, August 4.

September	1.90
November	1.96
January	1.92
March	1.34

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, August 5.

Ready Javas	Rs. 14 3 0
Shipment Aug/Sept	Rs. 5 1 0
Shipment Oct/Dec	Rs. 5 3 3
Shipment Jan/March	Rs. 5 5 0
Java Spot F.	7.10 (nominal)

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 4

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	71 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	83 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	96 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	102 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	108
5 per cent 1942/47	105
3 per cent 1949/52	94
2 1/2 per cent British Consols ...	66 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War loan	92
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	104 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord ...	36
Tata Iron	975

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 5

2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98/6
3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes (Cash)	97/4
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	'00
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102/5
3 p.c. 1963-65 Loan	97/13
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	104
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107/6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	110/12
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115/12
5 p.c 1940-43 Loan	103/12
TAXFREE LOANS	
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	114/2
4 p.c. 1953-63 Mysore Loan	111/12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	108/0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	107/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	118/0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	128/0
6 p.c. K. P. T 1956	127/0

Note: The 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes moved within narrow limits. Opening at Rs. 96/13 closed at Rs. 96/14/6. Trend: Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 5

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 Aug 29/32 Sept/Oct.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Nov 1/6 1/16 Dec/July

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/4

Bank's buying T T 284 7/8

Bank's buying D D 284 1/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1308

Bank's buying T T 1328

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 7/8

HUNGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 26 3/4 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong London 1/2 11/16 5th instant

Shanghai London 0/4 7/32 5th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 5th instant

Java London 8.77 1/8 5th instant

New York London 4.68.12 4th instant

London New York 4.68.13 4th instant

London Paris 176.71 4th instant

London Italy 89.02 4th instant

London Belgium 27.35 7/8 4th instant

London Switzerland 20.73 1/2 4th instant

London Berlin 11.66 3/4 4th instant

London Stockholm 19.40 5/8 4th instant

London Amsterdam 8.78 5/8 4th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 3rd instant

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 4th instant

Silver London Ready 16 5/8 3rd instant

Silver London Ready 16 11/16 4th instant

Silver London Forward 16 1/4 3rd instant

Silver London Forward 16 5/16 4th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 3rd instant

Silver New York Ready 35 4th instant

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 3rd instant

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 4th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 3rd instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 4th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug 5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	96/15
4 per cent 1960/70	110/12
5 per cent 1945/55	114/2
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/8
Bank of India	144
Central Bank	35/2
Imperial Bank F P	1532/8
Imperial Bank P P	378/12
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	110/12
Union Bank	5/4
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	330
Ambica XD	195
Arun	180
Arvind	960
Asok	160/10
Bharatkhand Textiles	1790
Bombay Dyeing	706/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	175
Calico	522/8
Central India	194/6
Century	192/8
Colaba	105
Elgin	103/12
Gokak	125
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore Malwa	35/10
Jubilee	181/14
Khatau Makanji	83/12
Kohinoor	208/12
Laxmi Cotton	415
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	63/2
Morarji	110
Mysore	80
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	168/2
Raipur	580
Rajnagar	135
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	67
Sholapur	2700
Simplex	64/8
Vishnu	1017/8
Swadeshi	191/14
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1450
Tata Hydro Ord	153/12
Tata Power Ord	1272/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	145
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram	129/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord ...	36
Lahore Electrics	975
Surat Electrics	161/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	366/4
Associated Cements	123/4
Belapur	182/8
Bombay Burma New	165/10
Bombay Burma Old	461/4
Bombay Steam	253/12
Bombay Telephone	88
Br B Petrol	3/3/6
Burma Corporation	5/5
Dalmia Cement	10/8
Indian Bleaching	82/8
Industrial Investment Tr	44/4
Indian Radio Ord	353/12
Indian Radio Defd	345
Indian Copper	1/3/6
Indian Iron	36/8
Mysore Sugar	31/8
Port Canning	74/8
Premier Construction	71/8
Rohtas Industries	20
Scindia Steam	17/3
Shivrajpur	21
Steel Corp of Bengal	12/2
Tata Oil	35
Tata Steel Ordy	279
Tata Steel Defd	1330
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15/2
Hewrah	47/10
Hukumchand	2/6
Kamarhatty	442
Kankinarrah	340
Lawrence	325
Norbarnie	52/8

Small Improvement In Share Bazar

DROP IN WALL-STREET IGNORED

Jobbers' Covering Wipes Off Opening Decline

BOMBAY, August 5.

The performance of to-day's Session of the local Share Bazar clearly indicates that there is utter absence of speculative interest and the market is solely moving in sympathy with operations of Taravaniwalas.

It is true that in anticipation of disturbed political situation, the local market declined yesterday when the Wall Street came down by 2 1/4 dollars for U. S. Steel Shares, there was some nervousness in the local market before the opening of the Session.

It was feared that in the absence of confidence, prices could collapse but the action of the market was impressive. There was a marked absence of any nervous unloading or Bear pressure.

As a matter of fact recent sellers awaited the decline to cover up their short interest and prices ruled steady.

The Wall Street Market declined on realising influenced by less favourable views of the European political situation and Far Eastern developments. U. S. Steel Shares declined 2 1/4 at 49 1/2. Anaconda Coppers closed 5/8 lower at 26 1/2. General Motors also lost 5/8 at 26 1/2 dollars.

It will be seen that apart from industrial outlook, the markets at present are influenced by political developments. London Share market displays good undertone.

The local market which may be termed a balanced one or stable is not anxious to move. When Wall Street prices were rapidly moving up the local market was reluctant to follow on the upward trend and now when Wall Street is down, our market refuses to go down. The State clearly reflects absence of speculative incentive.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,315 and steadily advanced to Rs. 1,331/4. Despite the fall in Wall Street to-day's closing prices in the local market were slightly above yesterday's close. Cotton Mill Shares also fared well and Cement Shares ruled very steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, August 5.

100	Ahmed. Advance	257 8
250	BOM. DYEING	707 8
100	CENTURY	193 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	195 0
100	COLABA	105 8
100	Coorla	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	89 0
100	GOKAK	125 0
1,000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	35 0
100	Khatau	84 0
100	KOHINOOR	209 0
250	Laxmi	415 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	110 8
250	Model	40 0
50	MYSORE	80 8
200	NEW GREAT	168 8
100	Osmansnahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	225 0
25	SASSOON SILK	67 0
1,000	Sholapur	2,700 0
50	SIMPLEX	64 8
100	SWADESHI	192 0
100	SWAN	83 0
500	Vishnu	1,017 8
1,000	Westerns	850 0
BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	108 0
35-50	Central	35 2
500	Imperial	1,532 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	378 12
50-100	India	144 0
100	Reserve Bank	110 12
5	Union	5 14
CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	123 8
INSURANCE		
100	Empire	666 4
15-100	Jupiter	13 9
20	Mercantile	53 0
	New India	37 14
15-75	Oriental	4425 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 2
ELECTRIC		
100	Ahd. Old	145 0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,451 4
10	Ajmer	11 8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129 8
100	Bombay Suburban	160 0
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO	154 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,275 0
RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	997 8
100	C. Province	100 [illegible]
100	Dh Paramati	101 8
100	Guj	99 4
100	Mandva Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	58 8
100	Sara Serajganj	102 12
500	Tapti Valley	772 8
MININGS		
8	Burma Corp.	5 5
2sh.	Indian Copper	1-9-6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	23 12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	30 12
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,331 4
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	279 0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	368 0
10	Air Service	6 4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	173 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	668 12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	255 0
125	B. BURMA	462 8
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	163 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-3-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	82 8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44 4
100	I. Radio Defd.	347 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	340 0
100	Port Canning	74 8
30	PREMIER CON	71 12
15	Scindia	17 3
25	Tata Oil Mill	35 4
PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,482 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297 8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110 8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	100 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,585 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 8
7	p. c. Vishnu	675 0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 12
7	p.c. Sholapur	78 6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 5

Bombay Dyeing (705) 702 705 703 706 707

Century (191) 190 192 193

Central India (194/8) 193 194 195

Kohinoor (209) 208 208 210 209

New Great (169) 168 172 168/8

Simplex (64/8) 64 63/8 64/8

Swadeshi (192) 191/8 192

Associated Cement (123) 122/8 123/12 122/12 123/8

Andhra (1451/4) 1450 1451

Tram Ord (129/8) 129/8

Tata Hydro (154) 154

Tata Power (1270) 1265 1266 1272 1277 1272 1275

T Steel Defd (1327/8) 1320 1318 1322 1321 1327 1321 1332 1331

T Steel Ord (278) 277 276 278 279

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (163/4) 163/4 163/8

Bellapur (172/8) 172 173

B Steam (256) 256 255

B Burma (460/8) 457 462 458 462/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd	44
American Foreign Power 7 p.c. Pfd	72
Electric Bond and Share Common	10 1/8
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 pfd	62
American Telephone and Telegraph	167
Western Union Telegraph	25 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	34
Union Pacific	98
North American	24
New York Central R R	14 3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	81 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	51
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	37
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	59
Amrex Corporation	22 1/2
Texas Corporation	35
Consolidated Oil	7 3/8
Socony	11 1/8
United States Steel	49 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	69
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	114
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	17
Int Nickel of Canada	49 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 1/2
Chrysler	80
General Motors	47 1/8
General Electric	37 1/4
Lockheeds	25
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	13
Woolworth	48 1/2
Sears Roebuck	78
Consolidated Edison	33
Kennecott Copper	38
Chase National Bank	32 3/4
National City Bank of N Y	25 1/4

Turnover 900,000 shares. Market nervous owing Far Eastern situation.

RUNNING YIELDS ON SECURITIES

Taxables		Running Yield	Redemption Early	Yield Late
3 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98-8	2.356	2.483	2.527
3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	97-4	3.038		
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	100-0	2.532	2.532	2.532
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102-5	2.471	1.448	
3 p.c. 1963-65 Loan	97-11	2.597	2.623	2.611
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	104-2	2.837	2.411	2.541
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107-6	3.143	1.482	
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	110-12	3.049	2.725	2.872
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115-12	3.292	2.630	2.837
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	103-12	4.067	.841	2.973
TAXFREE LOANS				
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	114-0	4.326	2.540	3.832
4 p.c. 1953-63 Mys	111-12	3.579	2.986	3.284
3 p.c. 1955 Mys	124 4	4.024	3.128	

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 4

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.62+2
October	6.42+2
November	6.47+2
January	6.54+2
March	6.58+2
May	6.61+2
July	6.65+2
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.83—3
October	5.67+3
November	5.67+3
January	5.69+2
March	5.72+3
May ..

IT PROTECTS SKIN LEAVING IT SMOOTH, COOL AND REFRESHED AFTER SHAVE.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1939

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Implications Of Extension To Central Assembly

Viceroy's Planning Appeasement Of Indian Leaders After Taking The Princes In Federal Net

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, Aug. 4.

Simla's hopes are, one by one, being dashed to the ground. It is in this atmosphere of general pessimism that the new month has opened, a fateful month both for India and abroad. Apart from the international complications which during the week have taken a menacing turn, India has its own problems to face this month not the least being the issue of Federation which the replies from the Princes expected this month will settle. All Simla is talking of the further lease of "life" granted to the Assembly—not that it was unexpected, for it was inevitable. Its significance lies in the fact that with it is bound up the story of the Viceroy's unfulfilled hopes. Had the Viceroy visualised two years back the difficulties presented by Federation, he would have probably dissolved the Assembly in 1937 itself and ordered fresh elections.

At that time Simla was ringing with the cry—"A Royal Durbar in India and Federation in the winter of 1938-39." It was soon apparent, however, that this could not be—and the Viceroy had to announce another extension. Early this year hopes were again raised that by July this year the Princes would have come in and it would be possible to have the Federal elections in winter. It was because of these hopes that the announcement of a further extension was delayed. In the meantime has come the Bombay resolution of the Princes followed by further talks and negotiations. This has left no other alternative to the Viceroy than to grant another year of life to the Assembly.

Those who are hopeful about the prospects of Federation say that this indicates the Viceroy's desire to see the inauguration of Federation in the winter of 1940-41. Others less hopeful see in it nothing more than the old story—merely playing with time. It is difficult to say what exactly are the Viceroy's anticipations and plans for the future. He has undoubtedly a plan, a definite plan—and though circumstances beyond his control have upset his original time table, I believe that his plans remain unaffected. And what they are and how far his hopes are justified, India will know only next year when after getting the Princes in, he takes up the problem of satisfying political India and meeting its objections to the Federal scheme.

INORDINATE DELAY.

It does not appear that the leaders of parties in the Assembly have been consulted by the Viceroy on this subject of the Assembly's extension. So far as the Congress Party is concerned, it is not likely to take kindly to these repeated extensions. It has always protested against this inordinate delay in reforming the Centre and bringing it into line with the Provinces. If one thing is certain it is that the present Assembly has not only outlived its normal term but outlived its usefulness also. With each session there is only a growing feeling of irritation at the spectacle of an irresponsible Centre going on indefinitely side by side with autonomous Governments in the provinces.

The danger of allowing the transitional stage drag on too long has already presented itself in an acute form. It may be remembered that at last year's Delhi session of the A. I. C. C. a resolution was passed regarding indefinite continuance of old conditions at the Centre. For some time the members of the Congress Party have been informally discussing among themselves as to what they should do if further extensions are granted. Should they enter their protest by absenting themselves from the session and keeping their seats vacant or by resigning in a body in order to make it a live public issue? Very probably the coming meeting of the Congress Working Committee will discuss the question as Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the leader of the Assembly Congress party is a member of it.

Unfortunately the Government of India has not shown itself more responsive to the votes of the Assembly and thereby tried to make things pleasanter for the Opposition in the interregnum period. Whether the next session of the Assembly will disclose an improved situation so far as the readiness of the Government to follow the wishes of the House is concerned, remains to be seen. If a new spirit of responsiveness is shown it may serve to blot out the memories of the manner in which the Indo-British Trade Agreement and the Finance Bill have been forced on the country, in disregard of the votes of the Assembly.

CEYLON IMPASSE.

In another sphere also, the hopes of the Government of India appear to have been frustrated. It has not been able to bring round the Ceylon Government to deal justly with Indian settlers. The first step which Simla has taken is to stop emigration of all unskilled labour to Ceylon. This cannot be expected to have any immediate effect on the economic position in Ceylon. Sufficient estate labour is already there and until the need arises for such extra labour as it not locally forthcoming, the pinch will not be felt. But if the present step means that the Government of India is determined to put into effect other economic measures, it may serve some purpose. If India cannot protect Indian settlers in so near a colony as Ceylon near culturally, racially and geographically—how can it hope to be of service to Indians in Burma, South Africa and elsewhere?

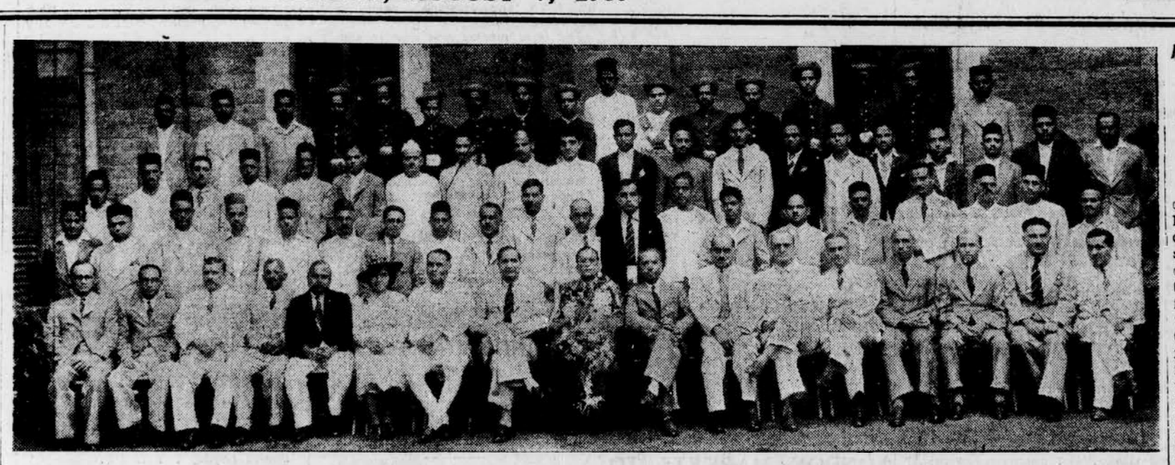
Strong representations are reported to have been made by the Government of India to the Colonial Office. It has been made plain both to Colombo and London that so long as the present policy continues in Ceylon, India will not agree to open any trade negotiations with Ceylon. Notice is also intended to be given for the immediate abrogation of the Ceylon clause in the Indo-British Trade Agreement. The present intention of the Government is to act effectively, but the future does not appear to be entirely hopeless. Urgent telephone talks have been going on between Colombo and Simla. If they result in some understanding between the two Governments, it may be possible for the Government of India to face the Assembly with better news. Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi's intercession, there is a slightly hopeful turn in South Africa also, but no information whatever is being offered by official circles as to what is going on behind.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Recently several canards have appeared in some of your contemporaries. One was that Mahatma Gandhi was coming to Simla for advising the Government of India as regards the situation in South Africa. Another asserted that there will be a Gandhi-Linlithgow meeting in New Delhi this week. Official circles in Simla are only amused at the circulation of these rumours which have no basis whatever. Uppermost in everybody's mind here is the seriousness of the international situation and the possibility of an outbreak of war at any moment. All the energies of the Government of India are being directed towards the object of, keeping this country war prepared. Fortunately the situation in Waziristan has considerably eased compared to what it was a year ago.

Another encouraging factor is that the Government of India's finances are disclosing an upward trend. If present conditions continue, Sir Jeremy Raisman will have a happy tale to unfold when he presents his first Budget in February next. Not only in customs receipts which are steadily going up but in income-tax and corporation tax also the increase this year is likely to be substantial, but what one would like to know is what exactly has been the saving in the Defence Budget this year owing to the transfer of troops abroad and what are the additional charges being incurred this year as a result of the mechanisation and re-equipment programme not provided for in the Budget. It has been a long standing demand of the Assembly that the number of British troops in this country should be reduced.

It is of course gratifying that nearly 20,000 British troops have been transferred elsewhere during the last two years, but unless the saving thereby accrued goes to the relief of the taxpayer or at least given to the provinces. It can make no difference to the people.



Staff and friends of the Bombay Municipal Health Department bade farewell to Dr. C. Coutinho, Municipal Analyst, who retires after 18 years' service.

VICEREGAL PARTY FOR HISSAR

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party which arrived here on Friday evening left for Hissar by car this morning.

His Excellency will be presented with addresses of welcome on behalf of the Hissar District Board and the District Soldiers Board at Hissar.—A.P.

WILL INDIA BE SELF-SUPPORTING?

SIMLA, August 5.

To make India self-supporting in the event of war the Government of India, the United Press, learns, are regarding the possibility of manufacturing in India drugs and proprietory preparations which are at present imported in large quantities from foreign countries, making enquiries from experts. —United Press.

SOESTDIJK, Aug. 5.—Princess Juliana gave birth to a daughter early this morning at the Soestdijk Palace.—Reuter.

As very soon there will be a conference of Provincial Finance Ministers, it is hoped that the Finance Member of the Government of India will take them into his confidence and tell them the exact position.

ASSEMBLY BUSINESS.

Nothing much is as yet known as regards the subjects likely to be pressed for discussion by the Congress Party when the Assembly meets. Nearly ten adjournment motions are reported to have been sent, but none of them raises any first class issue. Two important questions may figure among non-official business if the Congress Party is lucky in the ballot. One is the need for legislative and other measures to secure an adequate share for Indian shipping in the overseas trade between India and other countries. And the other is the undesirability of the practice of engaging non Indians as experts even on short term contracts. More information as to the Congress Party's plans will be available next week when Mr. Satyamurti and other members arrive for the meetings of the Public Accounts Committee. The members of the Indian Sandhurst Committee who are now on tour are also expected to return next week to Simla.

"Give No Quarter" To "Forward Bloc"

Satyamurti Criticises Subhas Bose

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A. (Central) who made a halt at Bombay on his way to Simla has issued the following statement:—

"There is no longer any doubt about the object of the 'Forward Bloc.' It is no longer any question of difference in ideology, or difference in emphasis, or a desire for a composite Working Committee. The object is pure and simple—by rush methods—to capture the Congress to dethrone Gandhian leadership, and to install Babu Subhas Chandra Bose there. This is not a bad or immoral object provided Babu Subhas Chandra Bose places before the nation a definite alternative programme, i.e., alternative to the Gandhian programme in which the Tripuri Congress has expressed its fullest confidence, and which I claim is still accepted by the vast majority of Congressmen. What is Babu Subhas Chandra Bose's alternative programme? There is none. He says, he believes in Non-violence and in Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience, as our only weapon for winning 'Purna Swaraj". If he differs, let him say so and place the alternative programme before the nation.

MISREPRESENTATION

Abuse or misrepresentation cannot take the place of an alternative programme. To say as Babu Subhas Chandra Bose says in his first article in the 'Forward Bloc', 'But it is unfortunately clear for the correspondence I had with Mahatma Gandhi in March and April last that he no longer thinks in terms of a coming struggle is gross misrepresentation. Speaking recently at Abbottabad, Mahatma Gandhi said: "I am impatient for Hindu-Muslim unity, because I am impatient for Swaraj." The country will not believe Babu Subhas Chandra Bose when he suggests that Mahatma Gandhi has given up the struggle for Swaraj.

MINISTERS ARE SOLDIERS OF SWARAJ

"Babu Subhas Chandra Bose is equally unjust when he writes "the Ministers and their guides, who now dominate the Congress, do not contemplate a struggle either." The Ministers are as much soldiers in the fight for freedom as Babu Subhas Chandra Bose is. They are carrying on the fight from inside the enemy's fort and they deserve all the sympathy, support and encouragement we can give them. They have helped to bury the Governors' "safeguards." They are going on with Prohibition and they are strengthening and unifying the nation. If we must go to prison again to win "Purna Swaraj" the Ministers will march as Ministers from the Secretariats to the prisons.

GIVE NO QUARTER

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose's 'Forward Bloc' is not helping the struggle against British Imperialism. It is only helping the enemies of the Congress and of the country. The best friends of the 'Forward Bloc' in the country to-day are mostly communalists, anti-Prohibitionists, and disgruntled Congressmen.

It, is therefore, upto all rightminded Congressmen throughout the country to give no quarter to the 'Forward Bloc' to strengthen the Indian National Congress and thereby Mahatma Gandhi, so that by our unity and strength we may win "Purna Swaraj" at the earliest possible moment."—A. P.

BLESSINGS FOR BASIC SCHOOLS IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 5.

Messages wishing success on the occasion of the inauguration of 1,700 Basic schools at Allahabad on August 8 have been received by Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister for Education from Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, H. E. Governor of the United Provinces, Nawab Dr. Sir Mohammad Sa'id Khan of Chhatari, Mr. Mohammad Ismail Khan, M.L.A. and Mr. Mujeeb, B.A. (Oxon), Officiating Principal of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his message declares: "The world and India are full of conflicts and so much of our energy is wasted in these conflicts. But there are some matters which are above controversy and above conflict. One such matter of essential and fundamental importance is the spread of education on right lines. The old methods have been tried and found wanting in both in quality and in quantity. We have now to improve their quality, to make it fit in with our lives and circumstances, and at the same time to increase the quantity tremendously. We have to assault the citadels of illiteracy and take them by storm."

RECONCILE MUSLIMS

Nawab Mohamad Ismail Khan M.L.A. states: "With the inauguration of the Basic Schools, the misgivings with which this scheme is viewed in certain quarters will I trust vanish and every one including the conservative educationists will give the scheme a fair trial and contribute towards its success....I also hope that with a view to reconcile Muslim public opinion, the suggestions made by Begum Aizaz Rasul, Mr. Mohomed Faruq and myself in our first minute of dissent will be accepted."—United Press.

Rs. 10,000 FOR "YAGNA" FOR RAIN!

Demand Of Jaipur Deputation To Ruler

JAIPUR, Aug. 5.

With a few showers in the middle of last month the monsoon in Rajputana seems to have suddeny receded. Hot days and starry nights have become the order of the day, with the result that, in addition to the acute fodder famine that has been prevailing in these parts for the last two years owing to the insufficient rains, scarcity of food and water is now assuming alarming proportions. In Jaipur the streets are alive nowadays at nights with parties of men and women going about singing and invoking the mercy of the Rain God.

As their prayers have been unheeded so far by the Rain God, the citizens here now propose to perform 'Yagna' or sacrifice in the belief that this religious rite cannot fail to bring down the much desired rain. With this object a deputation of Hindus waited on the Maharaja yesterday morning and requested him to sanction a grant of Rs. 10,000. It is now known what reply His Highness gave the deputationists —United Press.

ZANZIBAR ORANGES FOR INDIA

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The Director of Agriculture Zanzibar, has released a memorandum on the possibility of developing an export trade of oranges from Zanzibar to India and Ceylon.

According to the memorandum, monthly imports of oranges in cases of 150 each amount approximately to 400 in Madras, 1,000 in Calcutta, 500 in Bombay, and 750 in Colombo. The European population at these places is 3,000 in Madras, 15,000 in Calcutta, 5,000 in Bombay and 3,000 in Colombo. The Director has been able to form the opinion that imported oranges can, to a large extent, only be used by Europeans and upper class Indians. At present, the supply comes from Palestine, South Africa, Rhodesia, Australia and California. These are retailed at two to three annas per orange.

In the opinion of the Director of Agriculture, if Zanzibar orange could be retailed at about an anna each, there is a possibility of developing orange export trade to about 20,000 cases of 150 each annually, which would fetch a net cash price of about two and a half shillings.

A recent report states that despite the disturbed condition of Palestine, export of oranges from that country during the last year amounted to fifteen million cases. Zanzibar may hope to develop after a few years an export of 20,000 cases.—United Press.

Jaipur State's Relief Grants

JAIPUR, Aug. 5.

Working in connection with cattle relief necessitated by scarcity of fodder brought about by the failure of rains last year, is being carried on vigorously by the Jaipur authorities. Over Rs. 70,000 has already been spent by the Government, and a further expenditure of Rs. 50,000 is anticipated.

The Gwalior Durbar has allowed 30,000 cows to graze free in their jungles, the Jaipur State paying grazing fee for the remainder of the 40,000 head of cattle which had migrated after the failure of the monsoon. The Jaipur Government have granted a further sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for relief of distress.—United Press.

CHARLIE CHAN

WE WISH BOTH OF YOU COULD STAY A WHILE!
NO-NO! I COULDN'T BEAR IT! YOU--THE ONE GIRL IN THE WORLD-MARRIED TO THIS-THIS CAD POWERS-I CAN'T STAND IT!
4-27
IF HE'S UNFAITHFUL TO YOU, YOU'LL LET ME KNOW-WON'T YOU? IF HE DRINKS-IF HE TOUCHES A HAIR ON YOUR FAIR HEAD-YOU'LL CALL ME, MY DARLING?
OH, KIRK, YOU BUFFOON! GOOD BYE! GOOD BYE, INSPECTOR CHAN!
Alfred Andriola
SO LONG! I'LL BEAT HER EVERY NIGHT-AND IN THE MORNING I'LL BEAT HER CHILDREN FOR PRACTISE!
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
HEY! HEY! INCIDENTALLY, NAME ONE OF THEM FOR ME!

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